IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,972.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be
Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000		
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000		
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000		
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Nippon	6350	....	1st July.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhubor	1st Sept.
Marienbad	8000	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad	8000	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June.
Gisela	4260	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 544*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS, ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and her routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Pr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	6th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per „
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 12-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2185	Friday 6th June	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 12th June.	9 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 12th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 12th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Purnea	3306	Thursday, 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	„ 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	„ 24th July.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
5th June, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
Trafford Hall .. P	5321	..	21 June
City of Athens	5594	1st July	..
City of Lahore .... P	6875	..	12 July
City of London	9000	..	19 July
City of Paris	9200	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta	5415	13th Ag.	..
City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
City of York	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Hall	5321	..	24th Sp
A Steamer	..	..	27th Sp
City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

P "City of York," "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstayin their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, pr vided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons
Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anting-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchaung
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolula	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilhling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Mauchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangokok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukot
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	.....	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„ do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000
		=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000
		=say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	Loudon	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	.....	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	.....	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO

WHAT EVERY PIANIST SHOULD KNOW.

WHETHER AMATEUR or PROFESSIONAL, the PIANIST is expected to prove a well skilled executant, and as most students of music in this country aspire to be pianists, they will find the REPERTOIRE of this particular art a very extensive one. As a foundation however, Mr. Frank St. Leger, professor of music and the piano, in carefully explaining the difference between the serious study of music and the study of playing and singing which is so persistently mistaken for it, recommends the following selection which it is calculated will supply the demand of all lovers of music.

"The Suites" and some of the "Forty-eight Preludes and Fugues" ... ...Bach
Excerpts from the pianoforte works ... ...Mozart
Some of the thirty-two sonatas ... ...Beethoven
"Hilarite" and "Moto Continuo" ... ...Weber
"Impromptu" in B flat ... ...Schubert
"Andante and Rondo Capriccioso," Lieder Ohne Worte"...Mendelssohn
The "Liebestraum" and one of the Rhapsodies ...Liszt
"Impromptu" in A flat, "Nocturne" in F minor Op. 55, "Valse" in C sharp minor, "Ballade" in a A flat "Berceuse" in D flat Op. 57 and the "Preludes," "Etudes" and "Scherzos" ... ...Chopin
The "Intermezzi," "Novellette" in F, "Arabesque" and "Sonata" in G minor ... ...Schumann
"Menuetto" in G, "Nocturno" in E flat and "Variations" in A ... ...Paderewski
"Valse Caprice," "Romance" in E flat, "Melody" in F ... ...Rubinstein
"Lytischstucke," the "Bridal Procession" and "Wedding Day" ... ...Greig
"Ten Preludes" and "A melody" in C sharp ...Rachmaninoff
Some of the Preludes ... ...Blumenfeld
"A Menuetto Pomposo" and A "Book of five short pieces" ... ...Albanesi
The "Miniature Suite No. 1" and "First Ballade" ...York Bowen
"The Arabesques" and "The Childrens Corner" ...Debussey
"Three characteristic pieces" ... ...Christian Carpenter
Any or all of the charming compositions by ... ...Arensky.

A knowledge of the foregoing will provide the pianist with a remarkable REPERTOIRE of moderately difficult first class piano music, both in "Music of the Past" as well as "Mnsic of the Present" and to which of course may be added AD LIB many beautiful compositions which can be found in the comprehensive Albums published of the Great Masters of the piano.

"The more new music" says Mr. St. Leger "that a pianist can play through the better as it is only by such persistent practise that marked progress in sight-reading is made".

All the music mentioned in the above list may be had at our Piano and Music Department, where it will interest you to spend a half hour once a week and look over our collection of music and we take pleasure in inviting you to do so. We will place a piano at your disposal to try over pieces which may be found attractive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable,
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DO YOU GET FEVER?

A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER, AGUE, AND INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND ILLS.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LAZARETTO, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that the BOOKING of PARCELS (except valuables) has been resumed on this Railway.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th June, 1913.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be CLOSED shortly for the Monsoon.
The exact date of closing will be notified later.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Bombay, 5th June, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TRAIN NOTICE.

THE following are particulars of the proposed Train service for tomorrow :—

SUBURBAN TRAINS.
Full Service.
POONA TRAINS.
Full Service.
NORTH-EAST TRAINS.
DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
27	Delhi Express	7-30
11	Passenger	9-40
1	Nagpur Mail	14-0
7	Jubbulpore Mail	21-0
157	Itarsi Passenger	22-45

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
30	Delhi Express	6-40
12	Passenger	12-5 expected
14	Passenger	20-35
2	Nagpur Mail	8-45
8	Jubbulpur Mail	13-20

SOUTH-EAST TRAINS.
DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
9	Madras Mail	22-0
17	Passenger	0-20

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
10	Madras Mail	6-0
18	Passenger	23-30 expected.

The Up and Down Punjab Mail Trains will only run between Itarsi and Delhi. Passengers by these trains will be conveyed between Bombay and Itarsi by the Jubbulpore Mail Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th June, 1913.

E[illegible]BLE RIC SUPPLY D[illegible]RAILWAYS) LTD.

Registered in { London, on 27th June 1905. Bombay, on 16th Aug. 1910.

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 11th day of June, 1913, to the 24th day of June, 1913, both days inclusive, for preparation of Warrants for the DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1912, payable to Shareholders Registered on the 11th day of June, 1913.

By Order of the Board,
C. LUCAS,
C. D. BAKER,
Joint Acting Managers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of BAKRUDDINBAI, widow of ABDULLA MEHERALI DHARAMSI, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, living on her income, deceased.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY and the HONOURABLE Mr. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Wellington Lines and Pedder Road, respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors named in the will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
H. H. WADIA,
The 26th day of May, 1913
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

[illegible]
OF
[illegible]H LIMEN
A Lecture delivered
BY
[illegible]OLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE [illegible] POSTAGE 4 ANNAS
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

JEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
GRAND NEW PROGRAMME. PLENTY OF GOOD THINGS.
GIRL WITH THE LANTERN.
THE THRILLING STORY OF A RAILROAD HEROINE.
THE MARTYRS.
A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME. (Pathecolour).
THE COMICS ARE SIMPLY GREAT
WHICH OF THE TWO?
WON DERFUL HAIR-RESTORER.
BETTY AND A BALL OF STRING.
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
at 7, 8-30, 10 and 11-15 P. M.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898. NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME XXXI.

WHEREAS a Notification of a STREET SCHEME made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, being Scheme No. XXXI was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Bombay Government Gazettes" of the 9th May, 1907 and the 13th June, 1907, and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for sanction to the said Scheme, such application being accompanied by (inter-alia) a Statement specifying the lands proposed to be acquired therefore and a Schedule showing the rateable value of the same in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28 and 32 of the said Act.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that an Improvement can be made in the said Scheme and the said Trustees have with a view to such improvement altered the said Scheme.

And whereas the said Scheme so altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of certain lands other than those specified in the aforesaid Statement as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme.

Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act that the said Scheme has been altered by the inclusion in the Scheme of the areas hereinafter described and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

The limits of the areas newly included in the altered Scheme are as follows :—

(1st). A triangular piece of land having an area of 62 square yards being part of New Survey No. 2045 and bounded on or towards the East by property bearing New Survey No. 2045, on or towards the North by property bearing New Survey No. 2047, and on or towards the West and South by properties bearing New Survey No. 2044.

(2nd). A piece of land having an area of 32 square yards being part of New Survey No. 2047, and bounded on or towards the East by property bearing New Survey No. 2047, and on or towards the North-West and South by property specified in the aforesaid statement as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme and bearing New Survey No. 2042, and

(3rd). A triangular piece of land having an area of 60 square yards being part of New Survey No. 2047 and bounded on or towards the East by property bearing New Survey No. 2047, on or towards the North by property bearing New Survey No. 2047, and on or towards the South-West by property specified in the aforesaid statement as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said scheme and bearing New Survey No. 2042.

The office of the said Trustees at the Esplanade Road within the Fort, Bombay is the place where the particulars of the alterations in the said Scheme, a Map No. 31, dated the 17th day of April 1913, of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the additional land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

The additional plots of land now proposed to be acquired are hatched red on the said Map and are thereon marked with the letters A, C and D respectively.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1913.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market

for brass work and all kinds

of Metals.

Obtainable from

all shops

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.

Hull, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of Mr. W. Phipps consisting of glass and crockeryware, dessert set, sideboard, dumbwaiter, bentwood chairs, drawing-room suite, teapoys, easy-chairs, folding screen, writing table, two-seated ottoman, almyrah, wardrobes, revolving bookstand, single and double bedsteads ice-box, aluminium utensils, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong English built rubber-tyred brougham by Morgan, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, new and serviceable arms and ammunitions, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction-sale of very valuable Mill property, known as the Saraswati Mills, Limited, consisting of Land, Mill Buildings, Plant and Machinery, situate at Sopari Bagh Road, Parel.

Under instructions from Messrs. M. N. Hogg and Hurgowandas Mulchand, the Liquidators of the Saraswati Mills, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction, on the Mill premises, at 4-30 p-m. (S.T.), the valuable Mill premises and Machinery, known as Saraswati Mills, Limited.

The Mill is in full working order and is being carried on by the Liquidators by whom it will be sold as a going concern (exclusive of book debts and outstandings) and the purchaser at the sale, in addition to the purchase price bid by him for the Mill premises, Land and Machinery, shall take over and pay for, at a valuation to be made as mentioned in the conditions, the liquid assests of the Mill and shall have the benefit of, and be responsible for, all uncompleted contracts and orders.

The immoveable property consists of an area of about 34,186 square yards on the West of Sopari Bagh Road, running back to the G.I.P. Railway, and bounded on the South by the Jacob Sassoon Mill, about 4,006 square yards, bearing New Survey Nos. 3—2552 and 4—2556 is of Foras tenure subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 6-6-0, the remainder bearing New Survey No. 1—2563 is of Toka tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Re. 155-14-10 to Government.

The Buildings on the land consist of one large 2-storied mill building, containing 21,500 ring spindles and preparatory machinery, one 50ft. by 80ft. mixing room, one store room, one large fireproof godown with manager's bungalow on the top, two large non-fire proof godowns, one large office building, two waste sheds, one small store godown, one time-keeper's office and one mechanic's shop.

The Mill is fully equipped with-up-to date machinery by Messrs. Platt Brothers, Brooks and Doxeys, Hitherington and Sons, and Howard, and Bullough and other well-known makers.

A detailed description of the Land, Buildings, and Machinery, will be found in the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers or Liquidators or the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., who will also produce a plan of the property to any intending purchaser. Orders to view the premises can be obtained from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE of the right of collecting toll at the Sion and Mahim Causeways.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the above right at 3 p.m. (B.T.), on THURSDAY, the 3rd July, 1913, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground-floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 5th June, 1913.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Never mind the Weather.
COME AND SEE
SALOME
She will make you forget.
AND DON'T MISS
LEO GANN
The dancing comedian
who made America grin.
FULL FILM PROGRAMME.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance. extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advances, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

GRAND BOMBAY "DANCING FESTIVAL"

A grand spectacular Performance at which the STAR DANCERS of all the European Capitals will appear.

Augmented by Special Cinema Films.

6-30—Carriages at 8-30. 9-30—Carriages at 11-30.

Commencing SATURDAY, JUNE 7th.

Prices:—Private Boxes from Rs. 12 to Rs. 3; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2 Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, Annas 8; and Gallery, Annas 4.

PLAN AT ROSE'S.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO LET.—HOUSE in Lonawla, known as Haxagon on Poona Road. Well furnished. Three Bedrooms with baths. Lovely situation. 7 minutes to station. For monsoon and cold weather. Apply V. P. VAIDYA, 121, Meadow Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET promptly at a very moderate Rent, 1st FLOOR, Sunny Side, Club Road, Byculla, airy and open all round. Six Bed Rooms, one large Hall, Dining Room. Open for inspection. Apply sharp A. M. JIVANJI & Co., Parsi Bazar, 30-36, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

WANTED.

WANTED, an OVERSEER, who understands plan, can supervise and take measurements of the work done of Building, in the Central Provinces.
Apply with certificates, stating salary, to Box No. 59, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—NIGHT SUB-EDITOR, for morning daily. None but experienced men need apply.—"M." care of this Office.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

TO BE LET.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette"

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

G'ONCUROL

A GENUINE
Specific for the
CURE
OF ALL
URINARY DISCHARGES.

STOPS DISCHARGES WITHIN 2 DAYS.

THE GONCUROL AGENCY,
38, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.
Please mention this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 940, care of this Paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

The following popular and well-known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. ROBERTSON SANDERSON & Co., Ltd., LEITH, can be had wholesale from

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY, or retail from Messrs. BRANDON & Co., VICTORIA TERMINUS,
and
Messrs. DENISON & Co., HUMMUM Sr., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd).
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY,
G. O. H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.
SECOND TO NONE WHISKY!

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply to—

HALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS.

BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free $/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CEMENT
Plaster Brand
[illegible]
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
[illegible]

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Wachtfels 3627 tons, Captain F. Heipers arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hamburg 28th April vis. Antwerp etc. with a general cargo.

The steamer Islama 1614, tons, Captain T. Hughes arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Mohammarah 16th May via, Gulf ports brought a general Cargo and fuel oil and 3 passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sardegna 3,225 tons, Captain M. Pescetto which arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Genoa 17th May brought a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sirina, 3,426 tons, Captain W. H. Hill, which arrived here on Tuesday from Calcutta, 13th May via coast ports brought a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Penang Maru, 2274 tons Captain J. Noma, which arrived harbour on Tuesday from Kobe, 3rd May, brought a general cargo.

The steamer Ilwen, 2,615 tons, Captain J. Jenkins, arrived here on Tuesday from Portsaid, 19th May with ballast.

The steamer Stephanotes, 2,584 tons, Captain R. A. Goodridge, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, 22nd May with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels, 3443 tons, Captain H. Kettwich arrived harbour on Wednesday from Rotterdam May 8, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Romera, 3,189 tons, Captain Burns, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Busselton 3rd May via Colombo with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Trocas, 2,657 tons, Captain Laidman which reached at Bombay on Tuesday evening from Balikpapan, 13th May brought a cargo of kerosine oil bulk.

The steamer Carthusian, 2,576 tons, Captain W. T. Davies which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Cardiff 3rd May brought a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Purnea, 2,127 tons, Captain M. G Williams which arrived here on Tuesday from Zanzibar 24th May brought a general cargo and 1 cabin and 278 deck passengers.

The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Sabato, 2,845 tons' Captain A. Pelligrin sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta, etc, with general cargo.

The steamer Westminister, 2,764 tons, Captain W. T. Williams sailed on Wednesday for Dunkirk and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Glenclunny 3067 tons Captain E. Taylor sailed on Wednesday for Karachi with ballast.

The German East Africa Line steamer President 2086 tons Captain Schutt sailed on Wednesday for Durban etc. with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 275 deck passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Company steamer Pirooza 2029 tons Captain P. L. Primrose, left Bombay on Wednesday for Jedah, with general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 3,407 tons, Captain J. Schmitz, will sail to-day for Calcutta etc. with the same bottom and general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 1862 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 90 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baroda, 1898 tons, Captain H. Horscroft, will sail to-day for Busreh etc. via Karachi with, general cargo and 7 cabin and 80 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
H M S Dufferin ..Comdr Henley .....R I M
H M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
H M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
H M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JUNE 4.

China .....4161 Tocque ..... P & O Co
Cairnross ....2516 Hyslop .....W & A G & Co
Carthusian.....2576 Davies .....
Farara .....717 Feathers .....
Hohenfels.....3408 Stmtz ..W and A G and Co
Homayun.....2354 Murch .....T M &Co
Havraise...3549 .....Salvio ...M Maritimes Co
Ilwen .....2615 Jenkins .....
Islami.....1604 Hughes ....T M & Co
Koronna.... 22 7 Purvis...W and A G and Co
St Templar...4602 Kendall ...K Nixon and Co
Karmala ...Comdr Muhlt- ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2348 Fox Worthy T M and Co
Marko manna.... 2840 Fapps...W & A G & Co
Nawab.....2041 Kass .....T M and Co
Saldeban Castle,2899 Walters.....T M &Co
Sirian .....4068 Williams .....W & A G & Co
Sirani .....2870 Atkin .....T M and Co
Sylvanus .....3437 Baddick .....M M and Co
Thessala.....2639 Sinclair...W and A G and Co
Varnea .....2127 Williams .....M M 2nd Co
Visaldar .....3091 Jones ... .T M and Co
Royal Prince.....3515 ouill .....
Somera.....3119 Burns .....
Strathrand 2274 Longstaff ..The Bombay Co
Tildra ... ...2097 Bryan .....C M and Sons
Sutton Hall .... 2870 Jenkins.... K N and Co
Schwarzenfels...2448 Kotsevich W & A G &Co
Stephanotis ...2584 Goodridge .....
Sardegna .....3225 Pescetto .....R Line
Trocas.....2657 Loidman .....
Uganda.....3451 Atchdeacon...Calcutta ... M M and Co
Urlana.....3383 Pratt .....M M and Co
Ujina.....3426 Hill .....M M and Co
Vellore ...2168 Middleton ...W and A G and Co
Yachtfels...3627 Heipers .....W & A G & Co
Yeddo .....2958 Gardiner ..... S S and Co
Zamani ... 2472 Driver.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. JUNE 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hannington Court.....	...3217	Wilson.....			W and A G and Co
B Clan Macintyre...	3 52	East...	J Finlay & Co		
C & R Wardenfels ...	2792	Spillman...			T M & Co
F P rtlos ...	1499	Roberts.....			G. & A G & Co
K Lancefield...	3671	Meikle			J F & Co
N Beckburgen.....	2147	de Hond.....			T M & Co
O Ville-du-Boideaux...	3004	...Giolloh			J M & Co
P Weissenfels	2433	Khumchaff	Kabi 5-6		W & AG & Co
Q Cloutsham...	3075	Wedless.			W & A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia.....	3250	Thomson ...			W and A G and Co
3 Baroda.....	1898	Horscroft ...			M M & Co
4 Arissto.....	2700	Bok			J Fand Co
5 Westminister ...	2764	Williams ...			T M & Co
6 City of Naples ...	3414	Pine ...			K N and Co
7 Penang Mara	3145	Nowa Kobe ...	13-6		N Y Kasha
8 E F Ferdinand ...	3906	Leva ...	Kobe.....		A L S N Co
9 Trafford Hall...	3438	Mail....			K N and Co
10 & 11 Nordmark	3173	Leisuing.....			W and A G and Co
12 & 13 Arabia ..	4093	Palmer.....			P and O Co
14 Liege	949	Butler ...			M M and Co
15 Warturm..	3127	Krull			W & A G & Co
H W P D					
Kaveri 653	Fakura				Bo S N Co
Saraswati 443	Ebrahim				Bo S N Co
H W V D					
Dumra.....762	Burbridge				M M & Co
M W D D					
Bahmani 1872	Mc Intyre.....				T M & Co

ARRIVALS

June	Vessels	Commanders.	From
3	Islami	Hughes ...	Hadeida, May 25
	Farara	Feathers..	Mirab, May 16
	Sardegna...	Pescetto..	Genoa, May 17
	Ogira	Hill.....	Calcutta May 13
	Penang Maru	Nowa.....	Kobe, May 3
	Ilwen	Jenkins...	P Said, May 19
	Trocas	Laidman..	Balikpapan, May 13
	Carthusian ..	Canns.....	Cardiff, May 3
	Purnea	Williams..	Zanzibar, May 24
4	Wachtfels ...	Heipers...	Hamburg, Apr 28
	Romera	Burns.....	Bunbury, May 3
	Schwarzenfels	Kettunch.	Rotterdam, May 8
	Stephanotis	Goodridge,	Calcutta May 22
	Germania	Hickey.....	Shanghai, &c
	Orlana	Pratt	Calcutta May 2

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
4	Indo Maru ...	Nemoto ...	Kobe, &c
	Dumbea	Ameran...	Marseilles
	Praesident ...	Schutt.....	Durban, &c
	Firoozi.....	Primrose..	Jedah
	Caboto	Pelligrine...	Calcutta
	Westminister	Williams...	L'pool, &c
	Glenclunny ...	Taylor.....	Karachi

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Baroda, Horscroft for Busreh.
" Dumra, Burbridge, for Busreh, &c.
" Hohenfels, Schmitz, for Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Sutton Hall, for Manchester.
" Sardegna, for Genoa, etc.
" Olympia, for Liverpool, etc.
" Ilwen, for Liverpool, etc.
" Homayun, for Jedah
" Salsette, to arrive for Aden.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer "Castalia," arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 2nd June.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer "City of Lahore," outward bound left Liverpool on the evening of the 31st ultimo. The same Co's steamer "City of Birmingham," homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS. JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—500 bales cotton raw, Solomon Bros; 109 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 189 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 6 bales wool, A Moolchand; 236 bales wool, D Sasoon and Co; 142 cwts Indian chutneys, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 1,600 cwts linseed oilcake, Breul and Co; 80 bales wool, V Tejpal; 85 bales wool, P Moorlidhar; 24 bales wool, E Latham and Co; 14 bales wool, B Bhojmal; 74 bales wool, Bombay Co; 28 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Olympia s—979 cwts linseed oilcake, Breul and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

Havraise s—5,000 cwts wheat K Devchand and Co,

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—10 bales cotton yarn, G Cotton and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Havraise s—506 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

Dumbea s—125 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—150 bales chutney, Phillips and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—130 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola; 130 cwts buffalo horns, G Suchidina; 2,537 cwts cotton seed oilcake, Jamshed Oil Mills; 140 cwts samooderfin, 6 bales savri cotton, D. M. Rahimtoola.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Ilwen s—6,500 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

Sutton Hall s—2,750 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clontsham s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Ariosto s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 2,992 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Cairnross s—225 cwts cotton seed, N J Nanabhai and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Vile-de-Bordeaux s—500 bales cotton, P de Saone and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, J Devjee and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co.

Korana s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 330 bales cotton, 201 cwts mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Havraise s—100 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy,

FOR ANTWERP.

Beckbergen s—55 bales cotton. F F Campbell and Co; 4,004 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 220 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

Werdenfels s—650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 138 bales cotton, Volkar Bros; 2000 cwts crushed bones R Kaderbhoy; 1026 cwts rapeseed, M Valabhdas.

Hannington s—25 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co.

FOR ROTTERDOM.

Werdenfels s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Worturm s—440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 55 bales, cow hides, A Gannon and Co; 2001 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri 400 cwts, gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Markomanni s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co; 12,560 cwts gingilly seed,; 2000 cwts castorseed, 10,182 cwts rapeseed, 6320 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts groundnuts, 600 cwts ningerseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1020 cwts groundnut kernel, G Bhimji

Koyal Prince s—963 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2000 cwts mowrah seed, A Blascheck and Co; 10,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 8,00 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 10 0 cwts weedseed, B and Krause; 300 cwts gum olibanum, L Amichand, 55 bales cotton, S H Amar and Co; 110 bales cotton, C Spinner and Co; 155 bales cotton fly, J D Tadiwalla and Co; 500 cwts myrabolams, J M Billimoria and Co.

POR GENOA.

Royal Prince s—120 bales cotton Salomon Bros; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1001 cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co; 1001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4002 gingilly seed; E D Sassoon and Co; 8007 cwts linseed, 3,003 cwts rapeseed, 4,002 cwts castorseed, C Boggians and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co: 90 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co; 7000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,009 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co, 4,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

Sardegna s—40 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

Sardegna s—2000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—2000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co; 1750 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

E F Ferdinand s—175 bales cotton twist, Framji Sons and Co; 455 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Penang Maru s—200 bales cotton, W Rajaram and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Penang Maru s—520 bales cotton, W Rajaram and Co; 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 365 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,550 bales cotton, W M K Kaisha.

Zanoni s—600 bales cotton, H Nensey and 392 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 130 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Penang Maru s—1,900 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1,300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 600 bales cotton, G G Kaisha 300 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru s—50 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 377 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton. H Nensey and Co; 300 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 300 bales cotton G Dosa and Co; 100 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 1,200 bales cotton M Amersey and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Govindji and Co,

Zanoni s—617 bales Cotton, MB Kaisha 600 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 560 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 500 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,600 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 100 bales cotton, D Govindji and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru s—200 bales cotton, H Hensey and Co; 500 bales cotton, M O Kaisha.

E F Ferdinand s—75 bales cotton twist, Framji, Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru s —1,500 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 884 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zanoni s—100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 200 bales cotton; U M Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 4.

Steamer Trafford Hall, from Liverpool Agent—K Nixon and Co. 101 cases bricks, 107 casks tiles, 40 barrels salamoniac, 30 kegs soda crystals, 20 drums soda crustic 146 kegs soda ash, 65 boxes clocks, 6 cases fish salmon, 47 bundles fish plates, 8 cases locks. 89 crates bottles, 250 bundles buchets, 1 case 80 kegs nails, 15 huds ale, 50 cases brandy, 66 drums oil, 15 drums 12 bris lubricating oil, 211 bales 4 cases paper, 23 cases 507 kegs paint and colour, 203 cases 613 boxes soap, 10 boxes 22 cases toilet soap, 38 pkgs syrup. 6 cases biscuits, 1638 cases 842 bales 288 bales 273 cases cotton yarn, 476 grey cotton goods, 75 cases printed cotton goods, 53 bales dyed cotton good, 229 cases fleached cotton goods, 22 cases cotton and linnen, 14 cases cotton and silk, 15 cases 7 bales cotton and wool, 5 cases linnens, 8 cases silk, 5 cases silk yarn, 9 cases 19 bales woolen goods, 22 cases cigarette.

Steamer Dumbea from Noumea Agent—M Maritimes 10 cases butter, 3 cases biscuits 1 case brandy, 55 cases tea,

Steamer Urjina from Calcutta Agent—M M and Co, 2750 tons coal, 6 cases coffee, 6 bags gum. 304 bundles 17 coils coir rope, 17, 39 bales twine, 454 bales 2 bundles gunnies, 1243 begs rice, 136 tons pigiron, 37 drums paint, 66 bags sugar, 280 chest tea 263 pieces teak squares.

Steamer Stephanotis from Calcutta Agent—Andrews Yule and Co. 5575 tons coal, 5,000 bricks.

Steamer Purmea from Zanzibar Agent—M M and Co 135 begs cowries, 1 case 7 pieces ivory, 84 cases gum, 249 cases ghee, 82 bundles cloves, 580 bags potatoes.

Steamer Ferrara from P Gulf ports Agent—Shaw Wallace and Co 200 cases liquid fuel, 1554 bags fish, 281 bags dates 16 bags shells.

Steamer Urlana from Calcutta Agent—M M and Co 14 bags coffee, 4 bundles fishmaws, 16 bundles sharpins 22 bags hides, 9 jottas coir yarn, 1 bundle ivory 508 bags cocoanuts, 120 cask C N oil, 129 bales cotton, 1,332 bags 20 tons pigiron, 1,470 bales guninse 200 bales twine, 71 bales rope, 108 bundles 42 pkgs 254 pkgs linseed oil 88 casks copra, 77 bags 13 bundles 4 jottas 1,079 robbin 3 barrels wine, 2 cases gin, 50 bags myrabollams, 50 bags ginger. 528 bags papper, 113 bags beleinuts, 639 kegs paint, 50 bags sugar, 47 dall chest 359 chests tea.

Steamer Ttocas from Balik Papan 3,250 tons liquid fuel.

Steamer Sehanzeanfels from Port Said Agents—T Morisson and Co 5,700 tons coal.

Steamer Carttousian from Cardiff. Agents T Morisson and Co 6344 tons coal.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 1st June to 6 a.m. on the 2nd June :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total...	5	5
Total mortality from all causes		101

There are 1,006 boys at Eton College this half, writes a correspondent, an increase of twenty over the Lent half. The following boys hold the various offices at Eton this half :—Captain of the School, C. A. Keele; Captain of the Oppidans, R. H. Whately; Captain of the Boats, H. Maclean Buckley; Captain of the Eleven, J Heathcote Amory; President of the Eton Society, G. K Dunning; Secretary of the Musical Society, G. S. Rawstorne; and Captain of the Shooting Eight, F. A. Parker.

A number of visitors to the International Pentecostal Convention, now being held at Sunderland, were publicly baptised in the sea at Roker. One man was dressed in pale blue pyjamas, and others were in bathing costumes, while the women were in skirts and blouses. They were immersed one by one by a pastor. One of the women had a violent attack of hysteria on leaving the water. After dancing wildly on the sands, she flung herself down, eventually being led from the beach.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

NEWBY—On May 9th at Liverpool, the wife of Captain Alfred Newby, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Bye Election, A Ward, opposite Municipal Office, 9-40 a.m. to 7-40 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim:—Blessed is he who reacheth the right path before its doors are shut.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.... ...A Bunch of Roses .....R. Chaol
Rhapsody...Slavonic ..... Friedemann
Selection ...The Dancing Mistress ...Monckton
Valse .....Andalusian Love Dream..Friedemann
Largo ....Handel
Selection...Il Trovatore .....Verdi
Serenade...Sizilietta .....Blon

"FIRST AID" AND "HOME HYGIENE."—Dr. K. S. Katrak, will under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Centre, of St. John Ambulance Association, deliver lectures on "First aid to the Injured," at the premises of the Fort & Proprietary High Schools opposite Bhatia Bagh, Bori Bandar Junction, Fort, from next Sunday at 3 p.m. (S.T.) The course consists of a series of about eight interesting lectures illustrated with Skeletons, Charts, Diagrams, etc., on Human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory and Nervous systems, Fractures, Drowning, Poisons, etc., one hour from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. (S.T.) every Sunday. No fees are charged. Gentlemen intending to join this class, which lasts for only two months, are requested to see Mr. Darasha Nasarvanji Marker, Honorary Secretary, at the said School Premises, next Sunday at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.). Lectures on "Home Hygiene" will commence from the same date between 4 and 5 p.m. (S.T.), and holders of "First Aid" Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association intending to join the class are also requested to see the Honorary Secretary, at the above address. These classes are open to gentlemen of all communities.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur	5	m 0	1	28	10
		11	40 a	26	5
Fri ...	6	m 0	43 a	29	2
Sat	7	m 0	2a	26	5
		1	26 a	29	2
Sun	8	m 1	10	26	3
		2	10 a	28	11
Mon	9	m 1	59	26	0
		2	55 a	28	6

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	5	m 5	2	14	11
		5	59 a	19	6
Fri ...	6	m 5	41	14	8
		6	42 a	19	4
Sat	7	m 6	22	14	8
		7	26 a	19	1
Sun	8	m 7	5	15	1
		8	13 a	19	3
Mon	9	m 7	51	16	10
		9	5 a	19	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
5 (Thursday)	do	6h 0m.	do	7h. 13m
6 (Friday)	do	6h 0m.	do	7h. 14m
7 (Satur)	do	6h. 0m.	do	7h. 14m
8 (Sunday)	do	6h. 0m.	do	7h. 15m
9 (Monday)	do	6h. 0m.	do	7h. 15m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, June 5th 1h. 27-0m. a. m. First Quarter, 11th, 10h. 7-3m. p.m. Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 23-7m. p.m Last Quarter, 26th 11h. 10-8m. a.m.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY ORDER AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

The Honourable the Chief Justice, yesterday, disposed of the following among other matters, at the vacation sitting of the Insolvency Court :—

Mr. H. Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Solicitors. appeared on behalf of the Mercantile Bank of India, and applied that Mr. Nasserwanji Muncherji Cama, be adjudged an insolvent.

Mr. Cama is a Solicitor of the High Court, and he was indebted to the Bank to the extent of Rs. 21,905, being the balance of a decree passed against him in a suit.

His Lordship made an order to the effect.

In the matter of Joharmul Valuram, Mr. Kapadia applied for an extension of the interim order of a fortnight granted to the involvent at the last sitting of the Court.

The court granted the request,

Mr. Kapadia asked for two month's extension of interim order on behalf of Gulam Ali Mohiddin, an insolvent. He stated that his client had met with an accident, which necessitated his keeping at home and he was unable to proceed with his petition.

The application was granted.

Mr. Motiwala, on behalf of Framji Merwanji Mistri, applied for his client's discharge. The insolvent was a trader in cream and had a business branch at Rangoon. The agent there committed defalcation, which brought in his client extensive debts. The agent was criminally proceeded against and convicted.

His Lordship granted the discharge.

Vitaldas Sunderdas Thakur, an old man, appeared in person and stated that he presented his insolvency petition some four years ago, but owing to continued ill-health could not prosecute the proceedings. He asked for an interim order of protection which was granted.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION ORDERED.

In the matter of Jehangir Framji Bhungara, Mr. Thucker appeared on behalf of an opposing creditor, and prayed for the public examination of the insolvent.

The insolvent, it was stated, obtained a favourable report on his petition from the Official Assignee, on a misrepresentation

Mr. Thucker stated that his client was a resident of Benares and came to Bombay to oppose the petition of the insolvent and in support of the application for a public examination he had put in two affidavits.

Mr. Kapadia opposed the public examination of the insolvent and stated that under Rule 120 of the Insolvency Act, the opposing creditor was bound to serve on the insolvent seven days' notice, which he had not done. The opposing creditor had five weeks' time before him to oppose the petition, but did not do so.

His Lordship directed that the insolvent should be examined in public.

RESULT OF BAD COMPANY.

Mr. Thucker, on behalf of Mahomed Munim Mahomed Munshi, applied for a discharge from insolvency. The latter was an Urdu-teacher getting a monthly salary of Rs. 6 or 7, but having fallen into bad company began to borrow from Marwaris, who, taking advantage of his helpless position, obtained penalty bonds for large sums from him. Though the actual amount borrowed was only Rs. 200, the debts for which he was now liable exceeded Rs. 2,000.

His Lordship suspended the discharge for one year.

The following discharges were made :—Sheik Oosman Shaik Isa Patani, Mowji Kurumsi Shah, Samuel Anthony Godden, Amir Juga Sheik.

STORY OF MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Nagayya and eleven others were charged before the Assistant Judge of Bijapur with rioting in the course of which the murder was committed of one Basappa. Four of of the accused were sentenced to be hanged and the remaining eight accused who were all below 22 years of age were sentenced to be transported for life.

The matter came for appeal and confirmation of sentences before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah at the High Court yesterday, when Mr. Campbell and Mr. Mudgoekar appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Patkar, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

It was said that on the nights of the 16th and 17th of February, the deceased, his brother and brother-in-law were sleeping in their field. The accused who had some grievance against them, went to the field with hatchets, and murderously as aulted them. As a result Basappa died.

The Sessions Judge passed sentences of transportation of life on the ground that the eight accused were youths, and the whole affair might have been instigated by the elders.

Their Lordships did not think proper to apportion the guilt according to the age of the accused; and dismissed the appeal of the eight accused who were to be transported for life. The sentences of capital punishment on four of the accused were reduced to transportation for life.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THEFT AT MARINE LINES.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, residing in a house at Marine Lines, has reported to the police that his house has been entered and that a gold watch and chain of the value of Rs. 330 has been taken. The theft is supposed to have been between 1 a.m. and 7 a.m. on Wednesday morning.

THEFT FROM A BROTHER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Sub-Inspector Shirazu, charged a boy, Dipchand Hirachand (13) with theft of Rs. 40 from his brother's box.

The brother of the accused said that on the 2nd instant, on opening his box he found the money missing. The boy also disappeared a couple of days ago. On the evening of the discovery of the loss, a neighbour of his saw the boy with Rs. 32 in his possession.

His Worship said he would give the accused a chance this time, and ordered him to be given six cuts on his hand.

EUROPEAN VAGRANT.

Inspector Chapman at the Esplanade Police Court placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, a European, Herbert Kelly, for being found without any ostensible means of livelihood.

Kelly was formerly a fireman. He surrendered himself to the police yesterday morning.

The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse.

SANITARY SERVICES.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Government Resolution dated the 28th May 1913, regarding the scheme for the appointment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to municipalities was published yesterday :—

In 1908 the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to consider and report on the scheme of the Government of India for improving the sanitary service in India. The report of the Committee included a detailed scheme for the appointment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to municipalities according to a scale based on considerations of population and income. In view, however, of the considerable financial liability which the scheme, as then propounded, would have imposed on these bodies, the Bombay Government were not at the time prepared to press its adoption upon them. Since then, however, the Imperial Government have in their letter No. 2095 (Sanitary) dated the 10th November 1911 offered, subject to certain conditions, to bear half the cost of the entertainment of the Health Officers appointed under the scheme, while this Government, in its Resolution No. 3697 dated the 12th June 1912, has agreed to bear one-third of the remaining cost in the case of Health Officers and the same proportion of the entire cost in the case of Sanitary Inspectors. The share of the cost devolving on the municipalities which accept the scheme will thus be one-third as regards Health Officers and two-thirds in the case of Sanitary Inspectors. This liberal measure of assistance will, it is believed, place the adoption of the scheme within the financial reach of most of the municipalities to which it is applicable, and the Governor in Council desires, therefore, that these bodies should now be asked to proceed as early as practicable to its practical consideration with a view to the formulation of definite proposals for its application to their respective requirements.

The circumstances in which the scheme is applicable and the conditions to which the grant of Government assistance thereto is subject are embodied in the several decisions recorded in Government Resolutions Nos. 3697 and 2161 dated the 12th June 1912 and the 15th March 1913, respectively, but it will be convenient to recite them afresh in a succinct and compendious form.

The scheme applies to municipal towns having a minimum population of 20,000 souls, and for its purposes these towns are divided into three classes, as shown (Class I.—Ahmedabad, Surat and Poona. Class II.—Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Broach, Hubli, Sholapur, Bandra, Ahmednagar and Dhulia. Class III.—Nadiad, Godhra, Nasik, Satara, Pandharpur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gadag and Viramgam.) According to their population and income, the following is the scale of appointments applicable to the several classes :—

Class I—Medical Officer of Health, first class, and one Sanitary Inspector for every 25,000 of the population; class II—Medical Officer of Health, 2nd class, and one Sanitary Inspector for every 25,000 of the population; class III—one Sanitary Inspector for every 25,000 of the population. Medical Officers of Health of the first class will be required to possess a registrable medical qualification and, for the present and until proper arrangements exist in India for post-graduate study, a British diploma in public health. The question of the acceptance in lieu of the latter qualification of a diploma of Bachelor of Hygiene or of Doctor of Hygiene of the University of Bombay is under consideration. In the case of Health Officers of the second class, the possession of a degree of M.B., B.S. will be a necessary qualification, and selected candidates will be required to undergo a nine months' course in hygiene and a three months' course in epidemiology according to the syllabus approved in Government Resolution No. 2161 dated the 15th March, 1913.

Sanitary Inspectors, including those already in municipal employ, will be required to obtain a certificate of sanitation after attendance at the sanitary surveyors' class held in Bombay.

The rates of pay fixed for Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors are as follows :—

HEALTH OFFICERS.

	Rs.
First class	300—20—500
Second class	150—10—300

(Subject to enhancement in special cases.)

Sanitary Inspectors.

	Rs.
Sanitary Inspectors in sole charge	75+20
Sanitary Inspectors under a Health Officer ...	50+10

(These rates represent the minimum admissible under the scheme.)

All Health Officers, without exception, are to be debarred from

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 3. BOMBAY, June 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	76		1-16
2½ do. Rentes.	85 1-2	1-4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	88 1-4		1
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	64 5-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 5-8		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 7-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	59 7-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·22	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·8½ 5-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 13-16	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	3 1-2	unchgd	
do, 7 day Market Loans. ...	3 1-2	1-8	

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm. Fair demand.
Futures	... Easy.
Manchester	... Buyers only taking current requirements.
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000 "
Imports	... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·08+11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 85—10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·37 —01	6·35 —01	6·26 —01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·16 unchgd.	6·09 —01	6·06 —01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar. Mar.-Apr.
6·05 —01	6·05 unchgd	6·06 unchgd 6·07 unchgd

New York 11 a.m., July 11·47, Oct. 11·11.

New York official Noon call July 11·44 Oct. 11·08.

New Orleans closed until Wednesday.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	14,000
" Receipts at " last year...	3 003
" Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
" Exports to Continent ...	2,000
" Spot Cotton ...	11 70—10

Futures—Month of July 11·39—10

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·04—09

Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to bearish private crop reports on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 1-4—1-16
Futures month of July ...	Holiday.
Futures month of Oct. ...	do.
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

Liverpool, June 3.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings	—Quieter. Nothing much doing.
Tone Cloths. ...	Quieter but firm.
Weft American "54" ...	11 3-4
Weft Egyptian "80" ...	18 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market ...	Steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ...	12 1-2
Twist "32" W T C...	10 1-4
Twist "32" B ...	10 3-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ...	13 6
Twist "36" W T C ...	10 1-2
Twist "36" B ...	11
Twist "42" ...	12 1-2
Twist American "60" ...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	21 3-4
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 88 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading	7 9
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ...	8 5
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 18 to 16-15 Range...	3 1
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ...	2 2 3-4
" Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 ...	12 6 1-4 ex warehouse
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	11
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool ...	... 6 3-32
Buyers or Sellers ...	...Sellers.
months	June-July. pence
Water Twist American 30s.	10
" " " 40s.	11 3-8
Mule " " 40s.	11
" " " 50s.	12 3-4
" " " 60s.	14 7-8
" " Egyptian 40s.	16 1-2
" " " 50s.	17
" " " 60s.	18

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	33+1-4
Do. Months ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	37 3-4unchgd
Do. Month— ...	June-July. London—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...	36
Do. Months— ...	June-July—Value—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletto Russo ...	36 3-8—June. —Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 35 p.c. ex-ship. ...	50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p. c. ex-ship ...	51 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	46 3-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	45 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta ...	43 3-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
London—Buyers. Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—In Plate...	42—1-4
Do. Months— ...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED,—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-12-6+0-0-6 June-July.—Hull—Sellers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... 10 3-4—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 6 3 1-4 unchgd. June-July—Sellers—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 81 1-4+1-4
Yellow Metal ...	d. 7 1-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 67 1-8+1-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—18s.—Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India(Double bags).. 13 4 1-2+3-4d. Do, Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady. Very little doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India 12 4 1-2 unchgd. Do. Months of Shipments—June—Sellers.

Tone—Very quiet.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 7 1-2+1-2d. Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers. 9 9 1-2+1 1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Market opened firmer and closed quiet.

E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 9 unchgd.

Months of Shipments ...June-Augt.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal.

Month of Shipments ... .

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—

Do. 11 1 1-2—June—Value.

Do. 10 10 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—

Do. 11 3—June—Value.

Do. 11—July-Dec.—Value.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—

Do. 12 1 1-2—June—Value.

Do. 11 9 3-4—July-Dec.—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi—

Do. 12 3—June—Value.

Do. 11 11 1-4—July-Dec.—Value.

Tone—Little or no business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [June 4TH 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
6 Bundles Rupees	Rs. 12,000	Lingsa	National Bank
8 Boxes Rupees	48,000	Mahomerah	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 31st May & 1st June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	43	43,970
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	74	87,583

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 29th May 1913	6 "
Bank of Mad. " " 4th June	7 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 31 1-2 lakhs up and the Bank rate is reduced by one per cent, and now stands at 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE—

The market continues quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is little business doing either way.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. August,
Do. do France	... 171
Do. do Marks	... 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 146 3-4
Shanghai "	... 200 1-4
Japan "	... 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened quiet at 96 5-16 for Cash and the settlement and declined during the early part of the day to 96 3-16, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs.	96	3 0	to 96	4 0
Settlement ...	"	96	3 0	to 96	4 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-16 lower for ready and forward, at 27 5-8 and 27 7-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 59 7-8. The local market at 70 1-2 ex duty for the first settlement and after declining to 76 3-8 closed as under for all positions. A small business is reprted.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0	6	
Australian Gold	... "	24	0	0	
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0	0	
Silver (ex duty)					
Ready	... "	70	5	0	
1st Settlement	... "	70	7	0	
2nd Settlement	... "	70	8	0	
Silver (cum duty)					
Ready	... "	79	11	0	
1st Settlement March	... "	79	13	0	
2nd Settlement	... "	79	14	0	

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

MR. HABERSHAM KING:—General and well divided rains have fallen in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia which are beneficial. Conditions continue favourable elsewhere. Since the date to which the Bureau Report is made up, conditions have shown a steady improvement, and the indications point to a continued improvement.

A STERN AND CO:—Bureau Report is worse than expected (i. e. 79-1). Although we think total crop condition has improved since issue, we think weather will have considerable effect on the market. Think present prices safe even if market may go lower for the time being.

WELD AND CO:—In Carolina and Georgia weather clear and fine. In Memphis districts good rains. Liverpool market opened but firm; declined in the afternoon on liquidation. New York cables:—"Crop accounts could not be better. Look for lower prices"

GRUNING:—Market would have been better but for want of confidence in Bureau.

The Bureau Report was more bullish than was anticipated, but the effect was merely a temporary steadiness on the day of publication, and yesterday's advices from America were again easier. This is probably due to the Bureau Report being [illegible]

also to favourable conditions since the date up to which the Report was compiled, viz : 25th ulto. The local market was closed yesterday, and is to-day quiet and rather easier. There is little business doing either for ready or forward delivery.

The following is the average condition of the crop for the month of May for the past ten years :—

1913	79·1	1907	70·5
1912	78·9	1906	84·6
1911	87·8	1905	77·2
1910	82·0	1904	88·0
1909	81·1	1903	74·1
1908	79·7		

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 286	May.
F. G. H. C. Bengals ...	" 285-6	Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	278	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..	249	do
do. Bengal ...	235	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	272	do
Good M G Coompta ...	274	do
G od M. G. Westerns ...	271	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	265	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	275	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER,—

Opening Tone ...	Easy.
Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Total Imports ...	7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·32 —06	6·31 —04	6·22 —04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·12 —04	6·06 —03	6·03 —03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·02 —03	6·02 —03	6·02 —03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs.	7	6	0	B.T.
September	... "	8	7	0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7	15	0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8	14	0	B.T.
Yellow Gozrat	"	8	8	0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Black Kutni ...	"	49	0	0
Yellow Higanghat	"	62	0	0
Yellow Secunderabad	"	61	8	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11	12	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	85	8	0

COTTONSEED :—

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	98	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	49	0	0
Small	... "	46	8	0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

June—September	... Rs.	8	1	6	B T

WHEAT—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

White Pissi 8 p.c. ready	Rs.	5	3	6	B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	"	5	9	6	B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,695
Bank of India ...	69 3-4
Eastern Bank ...	37
Indian Specie ...	98 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	533 3-4 July.
Fazulbhai	530 July.
Kohinoor ...	300
Manockji Petit ...	3,315
New Great Eastern ...	250
Standard ...	1,330
Swan Mill ...	297 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	204
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	173
Bombay S N Ordy ...	240
Colaba Land and Mill...	1,455
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	20
Treacher and Co	500
Tata I. S. & Co Ordi...	98 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	590

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday :—

Cotton	19,478	bales.
Wheat	23,788	cwts.
Linseed	41,014	"
Rapeseed	5,351	"
Gingellyseed	3,562	"
Poppyseed	5,999	"
Groundnuts... ...	1,243	"
Castorseed	18,572	"
Rice	16,478	"
Myrabollams.	594	"
Cottonseed	16,072	"
Mowrateed	893	"
Gram	5,110	"
Joowar	135	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	463	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 3.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	14,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
Exports to Continent ...	2,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	11·70—10
*Future Cotton at New York July	11·39—10
Future Cotton at New York October	11·04— 9
Tone Market at closing Spot..	.....
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....
Futures closing tone ...	Quiet

General Tone Market opened :—Lower and advanced early on favorable cables, later declined on bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	Holiday
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	do
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	do
Future closing tone.—	.....

* Yesterdays 11·43+2

LIVERPOOL, June 3.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	10,000	bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...	1,000	"
Total Sales of ourats ...	.....	
Total Day's Imports ...	1,000	
Cocanada Fair Rod—Ldn. C. I. F.	5 1-32	
Cocanada Ginned—London C. I. F.	5 5-32	
Egyptian F G Fair Brown ...	9·35	
Good Bhownuggur ...	5 3-4 d.	
Good Bengal	5 10-32d.	
F. G. Bengal	5 14-32d.	
Fine Bengal	5 18-32d.	
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...	5 10-32d.	
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	6 4-32d. Sellers	
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...	11	
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).	11 1-8	
Weft 34 American ...	11 3-4	
Weft 80 Egyptian ...	18 1-2	
Weft 32's	14 5-8	
Twist 36	10 1-2	
Twist 42	11 3-4	
Twist American 60	16 7-8	
Twist Egyptian 60	18	
Twist Egyptian 80	21 1-8	
Tone of Fine Yarns— ...	.....	
Tone of Coarse Yarns—	Steady	
General Tone of Yarn Market—	do.	
Mid American at Liverpool ...	6·68+11	
Cotton delivery mid uplands Liverpool.	G. O. C.	
June-July	6·37	
July-Aug	6·35	
Aug.-Sept	6·26	
Sept.-Oct	6·16	
Oct.-Nov.	6·09	
Nov.-Dec.	6·06	
Dec.-Jan.	6·05	
Jan.-Feb.	6·05	
Feb.-Mch.	6·06	

MANCHESTER, June 3.

Manchester piece goods market—Steady with fair general enquiry—Good enquiry for shawls and grey shirtings medium

LONDON, June 3.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction,

Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...June July—Ldn.	44	Done.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...June-July—Antwerp ...	46	"
Do. La Plata ...June-July—Antwerp ...	41 6	"
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet	
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do	
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes . June—	£ 24 0-0	
do ... Aug.-Sept—	£28-10-0	
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet	
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....	
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....	
Poppyseed Canal ... ...June July —Hamburg...	66 3	Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.	
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal June-July—Hamburg	46 6	"
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 35 p.c. exship June-July—Hamburg ...	50 6	"
Do. Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p. c. exship June-July—Hamburg...	51 6	"
Do, Fersapore usual bold	.....	
Do. Jamba Red—	.....	
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet.	
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels, June-July—Hull ...	26-12-0	"
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Steady.	
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May.-June.—London.	.....	
Wheat, Choice white Karachi June-July—London...	37 9	
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 422 lbs.) June-July—London...	37 6	
Do. Club No, 2...June-July—London ...	37 9	
Do. Choice white Delhi June-July—London—	Nomi	
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Quiet.	
Do. South Australian ...	.....	
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs.	.....	
Do, do. Tone of Market at Close	.....	
Do. Red Graded American per central ...	...July 7 5 1-2	
Do. Afloat to U. K.	...3,600, 00 qrs	

LONDON, June 3.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...	Sellers. .....
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F. O. B. H'burg. Aug.	9 7 1-2 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) July-Aug....	13 0 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June—	.....
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India July-Aug.	12 4 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ...	Nominal.
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	.....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug.	13 4 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.,	Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, June 3.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	Value 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June...	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-July-Dec.—	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June ...	12 6
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June ...	.....
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet
Special Feature ...	Unchgd tendency

LONDON, June 3.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	67	2	6
" Best English Selected.	78	5	0
" Braziers	81	10	0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet.		
Hard Spelter	20	5	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	216	0	0
Yellow Metal	7d.		
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11	5	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5	10	0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	.....		
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3	1	6
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3	3	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4	0	0
Lead Pig English	.....		
Tone of Steel Market ...	.....		
Silver, Spot	27	5-8	
" 2 months hence ...	27	7-8	

LONDON, June 3.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27 5-8
Silver 2 Months ...	27 7-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet	
Silver Tendency, ete. of the Market ...	No buyers.
Rentes 3 p. c. ...	£ 85 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 74
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 89 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 8+1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·22
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·42 1-2
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 5-8
Interest day to day loans	3 3-8
Do. 7 days Market loans	3 3-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	3 3-4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	3 7-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-8

LONDON, June 3.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ...	86	Sellers.
Do. TN Spot June dely.	86 6	do
Do. TN Spot Aug. dely.	87 6	Done.
Do. Tone of closing market for TN Future	Steady	

LIVERPOOL, June 4.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 10,000

Tone of Market Steady—Easier.

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
June-July...	6·67	6·38
July-Aug....	6·35	6·31
Aug.-Sept...	6 26	6·22
Sept.-Oct....	6·16	6·12
Oct.-Nov....	6·09	6·05
Nov.-Dec....	6·06	6·03
Dec-Jan....	6·05	6·02
Jan.-Feb....	6 05	6·02
Feb.-Mar....	6 06	6·03

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, June 2.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£21,050,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 31st May 1913, by Council Bills*	£ 4,497,824
Balance to be remitted from 1st June 1913 to 31st Mar. 1914	£ 17,152,176

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	258
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	18 "	1695
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	6+2
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	17 0
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	14·0
Bank of Saugoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	8 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	6	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	68½
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100		6½	13½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	87
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	835
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Brasl's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingtee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	500
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahava...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	400	75	330
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	872½
New Berar	500	500	40	525
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sinda Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas...	100	100	6 "	141
Jhudo Feeder) ...				
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	138½
Central Provinces.	25		4	96
Gujrat Railway ...	100		6	123

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	890
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Bezar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	530
Century	100	100	8	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2150
China	1000	1000	...	800
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	4.5
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1465
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	785
Crescent	100	100	20	117½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	282½
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	450	250	10	523½
Emperor Edward..	500

KARACHI NOTES.

EMPIRE DAY IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 31.

Empire Day was right loyally celebrated here on the 24th instant. The number of private flags hoisted was not considerable, but, compared with last year and previous years, a steady increase in this respect is seen to be in progress. The local schools were given a holiday, and many business houses also gave themselves and their employees a day off.

Early in the evening wreaths and other floral tributes ware laid at the feet of Queen Victoria's statue in front of the Frere Hall, and the collection of flowers of many beautiful kinds was not only graceful in its sentimental significance but incidentally bore witness to the horticultural possibilities of this bare brown city.

The illuminated fete at the Government Gardens was of course the prime event of the day, and with tea and refreshments on the terraces and lawns, for Europeans, Parsis, Hindus and Muhammadans, the festive element assumed a substantial guise. The band of the York and Lancaster Regiment and the drums performed inspiriting music, mostly of the national and partiotic sort, and undoubtedly the dramatic way in which the musical fantasia "Trafalgar" was rendered gave a distinctly electrical thrill of feeling to the proceedings. After dark the cinematograph, by aid of a transparent screen which showed pictures back and front to thousands of spectators, made an enjoyable climax for the celebrations in which it is estimated nearly 1,500 persons took part. Thus showing that year by year evidences are increasing of the readiness of Indians in Karachi to respond to the call which Empire Day makes upon public patriotism. The local European community has not yet entered fully into the spirit of the occasion, but the European official element was well represented.

At Keamari the committee of the McHinch Memorial Seamen's Rest having invited all the British seamen and fireman in the port to dinner, exactly one hundred men sat down to a hearty meal, after the partaking of which, the President, Mr. Mules, addressed the men on the subject of Empire Day, and then proposed the health of His Majesty the King Emperor, which was drunk with enthusiasm, the whole assembly rising to their feet and singing the National Anthem. Subsequently there was a concert which closed a very pleasant evening.

THE BOAT CARNIVAL.

The Karachi Boat Club creek was the other night transformed into fairyland. The occasion was an illminated carnival given by the Boat Club members. All Karachi for a long time had been on the tiptoe of excitement as to what would take place, for beyond a notice saying an illuminated carnival would come off, no one knew exactly what that meant, or what value one was going to receive for the 3 rupees necessary to be paid to gain admittance. To begin with the evening was an ideal one for such an event. The high wind blowing all day had gone down, leaving a gentle breeze sufficient to keep it cool, and the moon shone brightly. On driving down one could see from after the boat-house a blaze of light,a regular fairy palace. The banks of the creek could be also seen decorated on each side with hundreds of lamps and lanterns. Gharries had to be left at the road and a walk made between lanterns and flags to the Boat-house. On arrival there a look over the creek itself opened out a wonderful sight, the beauty of which it is difficult to describe. The water was covered with crafts of all sorts,—sailing boats under full sail, old time galleys manned by old time sailors and steered by old time sea dogs; sailing boats, launches, bunder boats, armed cruisers, dreadnoughts, canoes, dug-outs,—all these decorated with innumerable lights, electric, fairy lights and Chinse lanterns. Many of them contained passengers suitably dressed for the occasion. Admirals, commodores, men-of-warsmen, clowns, policemen, Arab chieftains and others too numerous to mention. The York and Lancs. Band played from a barge anchored in mid-stream and their music, as music always does over water, sounded glorious. B sides this there were several minstrel troupes who went about in boats from one locality to another, giving every one of their best: coloured lights and Roman candles and other fireworks added to the beauty of the scene. One suspicious craft appeared now and then firing off heavy guns, but it appeared to frighten no one. At about 11 p. m. a procession of boats took place past the Boat-house, where sat two judges who were to select the best decorated boat. Prize went to Mr. de Verteuiel whose boat named "Egypt" had a palm tree on board and a sandy desert and fierce looking Arabs and lovely looking Arabesses, all dressed in their national costume; doubtless there was an oasis in the shape of fluid buried under the desert. The craft appeared altogether a relic of the dark ages and would have been better with more light. The crew consisted of Mr. and Mrs de Verteuiel the Misses Herman, and Messrs. Herman and East. Other good boats were Humphrey and Cap Blunt's "Dreadnought Mr. H. M. S. Confusion;' Mr. Craher's Pirate Boat; Mr Gunter's Boat; Commander Wilson's boat brilliantly lighted with electricity and with a wonderfully smart crew; Mr. Purnells Tom Tit. Mr. Vines' motor launch; the Pirate Boat Commanded by Mr. Stewart A. S. P. with a fierce looking crew of callous cut throats chanting their chorus of death and destruction; the River Police boat manned by Messrs. Whitehouse and Ravencroft, and two lovely Concen Boats containing respectively the 'Scarlet Lunits' under Mr. T. C. Beaumont and 'the Immaculates' under Mr. C.W. Bell.

The bank on the Boat three side was lined with spectators who had made no arrangements for boats but for whom comfortable seats were provided as also light refreshments.

The Carnival was preceded by a dance at which about one hundred carnivalists sat down.

The whole show was excellent and a novel one for Karachi. Mr. Wyatt, the Hon. Secretary who was it is understood the originator of the scheme with Captain Blunt who carried out the general plan of decoration, and illuminations, deserve the thanks of the community for a very enjoyable entertainment.

KARACHI GOLF CLUB.

COLONEL HASSARD'S PRIZE.

Colonel Hassard's prize was played for on Tuesday and Wednesday in last week; nineteen players competing (two rounds). The prize was won by Mrs. Baden with a good net score of 75. The following competed.

	Gross	H'cp	Net
Mrs. Baden	87	12	75
Miss D. Stephen ...	104	24	80
Mrs. Ashdown	105	24	81
,, Murray	96	14	82
,, Westropp... ...	101	18	83
,, D. H. Wilson ...	105	20	85
Miss Stephen	110	24	86
,, Hillcoat	111	24	87
,, Scott Mackenzie	106	14	92
,, E. Herman ...	18	24	94
Mrs. Aickin	114	18	96
,, Harrison	116	18	8
,, Hodgert	112	12	100
,, W. D. Young ...	127	22	105
,, Carstairs	123	16	107
Miss M. He man ...	134	24	110
Mrs. Temple	138	24	114
Miss Thomson ...	150	20	130
Mrs. Vines	No return.		

AFFINITY COMPETITION.

Result of the "Affinity" competition held on Friday (one round against Bogey under handicap):—

Mrs Ashdown and Mr. Hutcheson	..4 up.
Miss Scott Mackenzie and Mr, Hodgert	..1 up.
Mrs. Harrison and Mr. Kinloch	..1 up.
Mrs. W. D. Young and Mr. Aickin...	All square.
Mrs. D. H. Wilson and Mr. McLean...	,,
Mrs. Webb and Mr. Brachi	,,
Miss D. Stephen and Mr. Park	..1 down.
Mrs. Murray and Mr. Lupton	..1 down.
Mrs. and Mr. Dame ..	..1 down.
Mrs. and Capt. Twiss ..	..1 down.
Miss Stephen and Capt. Bower	..2 down.
Miss Hodgert and Col Sangster	..2 down.
Miss E. Herman and Mr. P. W. Lang	..3 down.
Miss N. Lang and Mr. J. M.Lang	3 down.
Mrs. and Mr. Carstairs ..	..3 down.
Mrs. and Major Westropp	..4 down.
Mrs. Sawyer and Mr. Backhouse	No return.
Mrs. and Col. Hassard	..No return.
Miss E. Lang and Mr. Robertson	..No return.
Miss Hillcoat and Mr. T. J. Mackenzie	..No return.

The first prize thus went to Mrs. Ashdown and Mr. Hutcheson and the second prize to Miss Scott Mackenzie and Mr. Hodgert.

HONOUR FOR MR. JEHANGIR KOTHARI.

The vice-president and members of the Karachi Parsi Institute were "At Home" in their own grounds on Saturday night at an evening party in honour of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir H. Kothari. Since the construction of the Parsi Institute no larger or more representative gathering has been held there. Nearly the whole of the British local world, civil and military, official and non-official, assembled, including the Commissioner in Sind; and more than four hundred leading Parsi ladies and gentlemen were also present, besides influential representatives of the Muhammadan and Hindu communities.

The gardens of the Institute, in which the festivities took place, were charmingly illuminated, and the beautiful lawn was liberally strewn with little tables and chairs at which sat numerous groups of smiling people enjoying the profuse hospitality of the Parsi refreshment department. A new feature for a Parsi garden party was the appearence of an orchestra entirely composed of Parsi ladies, whose excellent performances afforded much pleasure to the great gathering. The band of the York and Lancaster Regiment also played an appropriate outdoor selection of good music, and for people with a taste for Indian conjuring a Muhammadan sorcerer from Kathiawar exhibited many mysteries of legerdemain. After some hours spent in pleasant social intercourse when Europeans and Indians of both sexes freely intermingled, Mr. Katrak, the vice-President of the Institute, proposed the Hon. Kothari's health in a happy speech in which he pointed out how the honor done to that gentleman in his nomination to the Bombay Legislative Council, had been appreciated not only by the Parsi community but by every one in Karachi, among whom Mr. Kothari was held in high and deserved esteem. Mr. Kothari made a brief speech of thanks in which he exhorted the Parsi community to be true and loyal to their real friends, the Britishers. Mr. Lucas, the Commissioner in Sind, in a few well chosen words welcomed the honor done to "our fellow citizen" Mr. Kothari. Soon after this the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Kothari drove away to the strains of "He's a jolly good fellow" from the band, and their departure was followed by that of the other guests of the evening, all apparently having enjoyed a very pleasant entertainment.

CRICKET.

Cricket is now in full swing—the weather conditions are exceptionally favourable this year, for though this is the hottest time of the year, a strong cool breeze has been prevailing and serves to considerably modify the heat of play in the open. Some interesting matches have taken place already. The Parsee Institute Club in their first encounter with the N. W. Railway won easily, mainly owing to the brilliant play of M. N. Dinshaw whose score exceeded the century. In a subsequent match the Parsee batsmen were defeated by the Railway bowling, and though in return the great Parsee bowler Atmaramsha played havoc with the Railway wickets—capturing 7 wickets for 44 runs—S. E. West played an invaluable innings of 76 which gave the game to his side. In the following week the Parsee eleven met the Gymkhana eleven on the Institute ground, and though neither team was at its full strength, the Gymkhana showed considerable weakness in bowling, but as it is strong in batsmen the game resulted in a draw somewhat in favour of the home team. The all day match on the King's birthday is looked forward to with great local interest.

THE OCTROI FRAUDS.

A sequel of the long-talked of octroi refund frauds has been the prosecution of one Kiratmal, a broker, and Chanchaldas, a "munim" of Rao Bahadur Seth Vishandas Nihalchand, under sections 420 and 116 of the Penal Code for fraudulently selling municipal octroi receipts. The case has been on for several days before the City Magistrate, and is creating immense local interest as the evidence already recorded throws a lurid light on some phases of commercial business as transacted here, and speculation is rife as to what further disclosures will be made, since it appears that both European and Indian firms are involved in the traffic of buying and selling these octroi receipts without the corresponding gain.

THE WEATHER.

THE MONSOON ACTIVE AT SEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 4.

Rainfall has decreased in Burma and increased in north-east India. For the most part general rain is reported from the Malabar coast, and showers from Bombay, Deccan, Mysore and north Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Akyab one and a half inches; Cox's Bazar and Chittagong one; Barisal three; Calcutta, Saugor Island, and Balasore one and a half; Chitaldrug and Cochin one; Mangalore three; Trivandrum one and a half.

There has been no progress in the advance of the monsoon rainfall on the West Coast, although the conditions indicate that the monsoon is active at sea. It appears that a storm is forming over the Bay.

Forecast.—No large change.

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

After an extremely hot day, the sky became cloudy in the afternoon yesterday and it rained at 8 o'clock in the evening. The shower continued for half an hour. It appreciably cooled the air.

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Heavy rain which has fallen all day greatly interfered with business in the share market, and only small trade is reported in coal shares. In tea shares, Central Cachar advanced to Rs. 102. Indifference prevailed in jute market, while in gunny market, though there was considerable inquiry, no business was reported, both buyers and sellers having definite ideas as to values.

AT SEA.

The steamer "Stephanotes," Captain R. A. Goodridge, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, reports having experienced heavy weather from Galle to Cape Comorin and heavy rains for 24 hours south of Bombay.

The steamer "Penang Maru," Captain Nowa, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Kobe via intermediate ports, met with strong monsoon for 2 days after leaving Colombo.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the Meteorological Department, Simla, by the Port Officer Bombay:—

There has been no important change, but the weather certainly much disturbed at some distance from Malabar Coast.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 3rd	96·8	76·0	...	...
Jask	99·8	87·3	...	...
Muskat 3rd	97·8	81·1	...	...
Multan	109·3	89·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	105·4	82·6	...	...
Lahore	105·4	85·2	...	...
Simla	...	...	...	...
Ambala	...	...	...	...
Delhi	102·6	81·8	...	...
Agra	104·5	82·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	100 8	79·6	...	0·00
Jhansi	107 3	84·0	...	0·00
Cawnpore	102	80·9	...	0·00
Allahabad	101·6	80·0	...	0·00
Jacobabad	115·1	90·8	...	0·00
Karachi	92·0	82·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	103·6	88·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	102·2	85·6	...	0·00
Kotah	107·6	89·6	...	0·00
Bhuj	106·0	82·0	...	0·00
Okha	89 8	82·7	...	0·00
Verawal	8 6	80 8	...	0·0
Rajkot	104	79·3	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para.	106·0	85·3	...	0·00
Surat	99·4	83·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	108·1	86 2	...	0·00
Deesa	105 3	86·0	...	0·00
Neemuch	111·9	86·5	...	0·00
Indore	107·1	86·1	...	0·00
Jubbulpore	102·3	84·8	...	0·00
Saugor	103	81 1	...	0·00
Hoshangabad	109·1	85·4	...	0·00
Khandwa	107	80·1	...	0·00
Akola	109 2	87 5	...	0·00
Amraoti	105·3	85 8	...	0·0
Nagpur	103·6	84·8	...	0·03
Chanda	...	...	...	...
Raipur	99·7	81·6	...	...
BOMBAY	94 4	82·2	...	...
Ratnagiri	90·3	81·9	0·04	0·90
Mormugao	87·0	81·2	...	0 41
Karwar	88·7	81·0	0·05	1·89
Malegaon	108·9	76·1	0·04	0·04
Ahmednagar	103·1	71·0	0·08	0·04
Poona	93·0	71·4	0·60	1·70
Sholapur	98·2	72·1	0·19	1·01
Bijapur	95 3	72·8	0 22	0·4
Belgaum	87 3	6 5	...	0·22
Aurangabad	107·4	7 2	0·02	0 02
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	98·4	79·2	...	0·00
Bangalore	90·8	74·8	3·08	3·51
Calicut	82 3	70·0	0·48	1·30
Cochin	83·7	75·4	0 94	3·79
Colombo	84·5	74·5	0·72	1·49
Masulipatam	94·8	76·2	0·60	0·60
Bellary	98 0	73·3	0·40	0·14
Cuddapah	100·0	79 5	...	...
Madras	93 0	79·0	·01	0 01
Bangalore	87·3	68 3	0 8	1·19
Coimbatore	92 4	7 3	...	...
Trichinopoly	98·6	77 3	0·09	0·9
Negapatam	90·2	79·7	0·37	0·2

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has risen but is still in defect except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Sind and west Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and north Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in west Central India and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is in excess in west Central India and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature continues in excess in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the central and southern districts of the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.60", Sholapur 0·19" and Bijapur 0.22". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar but in the Konkan precipitation has been insignificant. The area of low pressure in the south-east Arabian Sea is better defined to-day and conditions appear to be becoming more favourable for the formation of a storm off Malabar. Weather continues disturbed in the south of the Bay of Bengal. Local rain has fallen in south-east Madras and on the north Madras Coast. In the interior of the Peninsula rainfall has been nearly general in the central and the southern district of the Bombay Deccan and in Mysore, and local in the Madras Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, local rain in the Konkan, and some showers in the Deccan and on the Coromandel Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 4th June, 1913, was 29·793 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet this height, to make it comparable with the observator barometer reading given above.

FAMINE IN AHMEDNAGAR.

THE RELIEF FUND.

The Bombay Committee for Ahmednagar Famine Relief, 1913, has received the following further contributions towards their funds:—

Previous Total Rs. 55,065-2-9; Ahmednagar Famine Relief Committee, Poona (second instalment) Rs. 2,000; A Parsee sympathiser, Bombay Rs. 1,001; Collections below Rs. 5 collected at Nasik Rs 135-4; The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Sholapur Rs. 106; Through Mr. B. R. Lalit Collected at Yadgiri, G.I.P. Ry.) Rs. 90; Mr. C. M. Baker, Collector, Nasik, Rs. 50; The Staff of the Bombay Gas Co. Rs. 34-2; Mr. Balasaheb Raja Bahadur, Nasik Rs. 31; The Bombay Gas Company Rs. 30; Mr. Panaklin, Baluchistan, Quetta Rs. 29-11; Mr. Budhamal Kevalchand, Nasik, Mr. G. H. Hardikar, Nasik each Rs. 25; Collections below Rs. 5 through Mr. D. C. Chawak Rs. 21-12; Mr. Vithaldas Karsandas, Kalyan, Messrs. Balasara and Co. Nasik each Rs. 21; Mr. R. Trimalrao Rs. 20; The Editor Abhyudaya, Allahabad Rs. 18; Mr. F. Chaplin, Manchester, Rs. 15-12; Mr. D. Healy, Nasik, Mr. M. C. Kelkar, Nasik, Mr. N. P. Patankar, Nasik. Mr. G. V. Pradhen, Nasik, Messrs. Ardesir and Sons, Nasik, Mr. Shankar Ganesh Phadake, Kalyan each Rs. 15; Mr. Dayabhai Raghavji, Nasik, Mr. Babu Rukmanand H. Saw, Moulmein, (Burma) Mr. Babu Bhagawandas R. Bahadur Moulmein, (Burma) each Rs. 11; Mr. Adamji Lakhamanji, Bombay, Lala Nathamalram Raghavji Bombay, Mr. Heptulla Abdulaly, Bombay, Mr. Motibhai Lakshmidas, Bombay, Messrs. Ratilal Ambashanker, Bombay, Mr. Chaturbhuj Govindji, Bombay, Mr. Harjiwandas Tharshi, Bombay, Mr. Shriram, Nasik, Mr. Kuvarjee Bhimji, Nasik, Mr. Heptulla Habibulla, Nasik, Mr Sahebram Marbheram, Nasik, Mr. Govind Balvant Pradhan, Thana, Mr. Ibrahim Isufally, Bombay, Mr. Haji Kasam Rajlissa, Bombay, Messrs. Chhaganlal and Co., Bombay, Mrs. Cangubai, widow of N. B. Mahadik, Bombay, Mr. Mohmedali Shamsuddin, Bombay. each Rs. 10; Through Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai, Bombay, Rs. 6; Messrs. Nabadashanker Dalal, Bombay, Mr. V. G. Rode, Nasik, Mr. V B. Bhumel, Nasik, Mr. N. K. Patil, Nasik, Mr. A. K. Risbud, Nasik, Mr. P. V. Sathe, Nasik, Mr. Y. M. Karnik, Nasik, Mr. K.C. Roje, Nasik, Mr. P. A Parekh, Nasik, Mr. Dovji Morarji Nasik, Mr. B, G. Pradhan, Nasik, Mr. Basulbhai Kasanj. Nasik, Mr. Shrotrachand Lalchand, Nasik, Mr. D M. Shete, Nasik, Mr. R. B. Madan, Mr. D. P. Vaidya Vakil, Thana, Mr. D M Cupte, Vakil, Thana, Rao Saheb V. H. Thakur, Mamlatdar, Kalyan, Mr Babu Johonmal Khenka Saw, Moulmein, Burma. Mr. Babu Balmukund Laxminarayan Moulmein, Burma, Mr. Babu Shivdutrai Saravji Saw, Moulmein, Burma, each Rs. 5; Collections below Rs. 3 Rs. 7; Total Rs. 59,170-11-9.

Subscriptions are to be sent to the Secretaries of the Bombay Committee for Ahmednagar Famine Relief Fund, to their office address, which is care of Morarji Gukuldas and Co., Tamrind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BURIED SOVEREIGNS.

POLICE FIND IN BHAMTA'S DWELLING.

The Bombay police on Tuesday night raided a place in Chinchpogly where a number of "Luchhas" or "Bhamtas" resided, and placed them under custody.

It was ascertained that some of these people used to visit a place in 2nd Kamatipura, and on a search there the police seized some 47 sovereigns which they found buried under the ground.

It may be remembered that a Marwari commission agent lost a parcel containing 30 sovereigns, intended to be despatched up country, at the Kalbadevi Post Office. It is supposed that the recovered sovereigns formed a part of that consignment.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT.

The deaths, due to the excessive heat of two sailors, are reported to have occurred in Bombay during the last two days. A French cook on board the S. S. "Cotshan," named Attinette, was found lying on the ground in an unconscious condition inside one of the gates of the Victoria Docks. He was taken to the European General Hospital where he died yesterday morning The man was suffering from sunstroke.

A sailor on board the S. S. "Horace" was engaged in painting a wind screen on board the ship when he felt giddy and a little while after fell down dead. Examination showed that death was due to heart failure owing to the heat.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Prayers were offered at Dhranghadra in Kathiawar on the King's Birthday for His Majesty's long life and prosperity, and the Raja Saheb made a speech before a large gathering of his principal subjects. In the course of his donations were announced what are to be expended in the improvement of the public park.

In his report for 1912 the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in the F.M.S., writes:—Secret societies continue to exist in many districts. They subsist chiefly by blackmail. The largest of them, the Wa Kei, controls the traffic in women and girls and is likely in the future to do a good deal in the way of the illicit promotion of gaming houses.'

The consular body at Tientsin has just received warning from the Government, says the "China Critic," that the Chinese authorities have discovered a large fabrication of false Provincial loan scrip, of various Provinces. The foreign newspapers have, therefore been requested to make this known, in order to put residents on their guard; and prevent this scrip being sold to unwary buyers.

Colombo residents have been brought to realise in the last week or two, says the "Times of Ceylon," that there is something of an epidimic of dengue fever or, as it is more commonly known in these parts seven days or drainage fever in the city, and inquiries have shown that the fever is not confined to the lower class element, but that it is also particularly prevalent among Europeans.

There are reports that recently the Japanese volcano Asama has become extremely active. The scono at night is said to be very awesome, smoke and flame being vomited from the crater while heavy reverberations are of frequent occurrence. Much apprehension prevails that a big eruption may shortly be witnessed, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood have been making preparations to fly directly the out break shall occur.

A rather serious collision between two tramcars following each other on the same line is reported to have occurred a few nights ago at half-past ten on the Kidderpore main line. A car proceeding to Kalighat, after passing the race course, suddenly broke down and all the lights were instantly extinguished. The driver of the car following it being unaware of this breakdown, ran into it, the impact throwing it off the track altogether. The drivers of both cars, which were considerably damaged, were pitched out headlong and sustained injuries.

A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer:"—"We three in the wilderness, after tiring of three handed-bridge and of Cricket as played by ordinary, mortals have evolved "Losing Tribbage.' The name explains the purpose, i.e. whoever gets 121 first is the 'loser' Accordingly each player should try to minimise his chances of scoring as possible. Finding it a welcome change from the usually grossly selfish card games, we crave the hospitality of your columns for the benefit of those in want of diversion. The game is not so puerile as one may imagine until one has experinced its snares.'

The late Mr. David Emile, a prominent caterer at Landour, Mussoorie, who during his lifetime built the Roman Catholic Cathedral, has in his will made several charitable bequests locally, an Allahabad correspondent writes. The European Cottage Hospital, has been bequeathed to the Committee, and his house will be used as a home for distressed widows and poor Anglo-Indian women. The building in Landour in which a Missionary lady carries on a charitable dispensary has been left to her, and the St. Fidelis and Wynberg Orphanages each receive Rs. 500.

In the course of a circular letter to the Local Governments on the subject of measures to be taken with a view to improving the system of crop forecasts in British India, the Government of India state that the Madras Government doubt whether the procedure suggested by the Government of India would tend to produce any improvement in crop forecasts so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, where the only gain to be expected from the new system would be the preparation of forecasts for the most part conventional for certain crops such as wheat, and linseed, the area cultivated with which is insignificant. The Government of India have no objection to the continuance of the present system in the Madras Presidency.

A Ceylon correspondent says:—A leopard, which had been prowling for several days in search of prey in the Algoltenne fields, Elkaduwa' was shot by a cooly who was out at dusk with a double barrel gun, charged with heavy slugs, in search of wild boar. The man concealed himself safely behind the thick trunk of a true growing by the track which wild pigs usually take. He heard a crackling sound behind, and looking over his shoulder he was scared to see a large sized leopard only about ten yard away from him. The cooly discharged both barrels almost simultaneously battering the animals' head and killing him on the spot. It was a male and measured fully five and a half feet, in length. It is reported that another animal is about the place, and the people are on the look out to kill it.—"Elkaduwa Cor., May 29th."

How difficult it is to introduce reforms in Calcutta is exemplified by a case which came up before the Third Presidency Magistrate the other day Mr. C. Chilton so the evidence goes, saw a carter mercilessly belabouring a bullock and remonstrated with him against ill-treatin the animal. The carter, however, took no notice of Mr. Chilton's remonstrance and went on beating the animal. Many witnesses came forward to bear out Mr. Chilton's statement that the man was really ill-treating the bullock and that Mr. Chilton's appeal on behalf of the animal had no effect on the carter. Exasperated by the carter's inhuman conduct, Mr. Chilton did unto the carter as the carter was doing unto the bullock. Few who have seen the carters mercilessly goading and lashing the bullocks on the streets of Calcutta will fail to sympathise with Mr. Chilton. He did, says the "Englishman", what was justifiable under the circumstances. The magistrate, however, took the narrow legal view of the case and sentenced Mr. Chilton to pay a fine of Rs. 20. The sentence is entirely ridiculous; it may be based on a strict reading of the letter of the law but it violates its spirit.

BURNT TO DEATH.

A young Hindu woman, named Kashibai, aged about 20, residing at Kumbarwada, accidently caught fire to her clothes while boiling water over a lighted stove and was burnt severely about the body. A neighbour came to her rescue, but not before she was badly burnt. She was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital immediately, but she died the next morning.

WHAT Glaxo IS

"THE FOOD THAT BUILDS BONNIE BABIES"

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

TO THE COURT OF SPAIN.

GLAXO is a New Zealand dairy product in which cow's milk is dried to a Powder after having been enriched with extra cream and milk sugar to bring it up to the standard of healthy breast milk. It has the great merit of not creating the hard curd of unmodified cow's milk, and consequently can be easily and quickly digested by a young or weak baby.

It is a powder and only requires mixing with hot water to at once make a purified germ-free enrich milk.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

TO THE COURT OF SPAIN.

Glaxo is economical as no milk has to be added. However hot or sultry the weather, Glaxo is always sweet and fresh.

Because Glaxo contains no starch, flour or cane sugar, but is a natural dairy preparation and not a patent food, it is largely used as many Children's Hospitals in London and recommended by doctors.

FREE:—Ask your Chemist for the GLAXO BABY BOOK—it will interest you and benefit your baby.

In sealed tins at Rs. 1-2, and Rs. 2-0 of all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY:—Kemp and Co., Ltd.; Thomson and Taylor; Dhairyawan Bros' Sorabji D. Patel; and Sohrabjee Hormusji and Co.

Wholesale stock held in Bombay by J. Pearson and Co., Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar.

Exported by Indo Burma Co., Ltd., Wool Exchange, LONDON, E. C.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

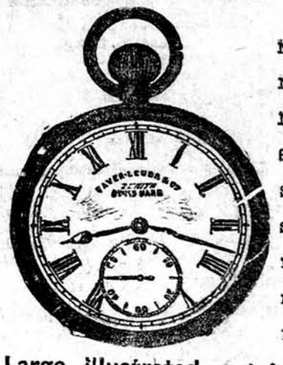
CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION.

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.



			Rs
Nickel open face keyless lever,	'A' qual.		25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	38
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—

ALICE BUILDING,

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE
LATEST DEVELOPMENT,
IN
LIFE INSURANCE
FOR
EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA
THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits
For Particulars of New Schemes, apply to
KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.
ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued ...	6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)		£112,664
Annual Income		£1,481,521
Assets		£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies		£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply :—
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.
IN INDIA 1846.
FUNDS £13,300,000.
REVENUE £1,575,000.
Transacts all kinds of Life Assurance Business.
A Bonus of Rs. 15 per annum was added to each Rs. 1,000 assured under with Profit policies, at the last Investigation.
CLAIMS PAID AND LOANS ADVANCED ON THE SPOT.
Apply for Prospectus to :—
F. A. PREVOST, Secy.
Standard Buildings
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER
RS. 4,25,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

TO PARENTS.
COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

MUSIC
Obtainable at the lowest prices. Our stock is absolutely up-to-date. A full catalogue of vocal and instrumental music will be forwarded on application.
SCHOOL MUSIC.
SOCIAL MUSIC.
CHURCH MUSIC.
MILITARY MUSIC.
THEATRICAL MUSIC
CONCERT MUSIC.
CHORAL MUSIC.
LITERATURE IN MUSIC.
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price	
	Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg ...	5 12 2	do.
Chester rand 125 deg ...	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant B and 115° (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 Imp gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all o[ver] at the above oils at the prices stated Deliveries of bulk oil, o[ver] Malad Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra o[ver] for collection to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above rates excepting for milk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and three Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to, the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application

ADAM O JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

IMPORTANT
SPECIAL RATES
FOR
MONSOON
SEASON
APPLY MANAGER.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.
COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.
Will you accept a 4oz. Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bona-fide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a 4oz. Tin.
WRITE NOW TO "B. G." P. O. BOX 335, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 5th June, 1913.

INDIA AND TIBET.

In his survey of the situation in the Middle, and Far, East a few days ago, the British Foreign Secretary made an interesting reference to Tibetan affairs in which India is closely concerned for political and commercial reasons. While Chinese suzerainty over the Budhist province has been fully recognised, it is to have an autonomous administration under the temporal and spritual rulership of the Pontiff who has recently won his way back to Lhassa after two solemn excommunications by the Chinese Government and the prolonged sojourn in India which has evidently produced good educative results. For, the Dalai Lama's first resolve, after his repatriation, was to send four youthful members of the Lhassa aristocracy to England to be trained in the Western arts and sciences which, a few years ago, were viewed with abhorrence by himself and his monks If the first experiment is successful, it will be followed by fresh delegations which will eventually have lasting influences upon our northern neighbours and act as a more useful and paramount sedative than frontier expeditions In this connection it might be suggested by the Government of India to their recent guest that the pilgrimages to the west be supplemented by glimpses of an administration which is closer to Tibet than London, and from which useful ideas might be derived if the Lama would apprentice some of his officials to its departments, instead of sending them across the seas where there are temptations they may not be able to resist.

These, however, are points for future consideration and advice, the main issue in view at present being the compilation of a new treaty with China which will place Tibetan affairs on a stable basis, and prevent fresh incursions into the province by the militant Viceroy of Szechuen, who is now worrying with the Lamas on the Eastern borders. The conference with this objective is to sit at Darjeeling, as a more convenient centre for negotiations than London, and also because Indian interests are the paramount factor in the situation, and can be best protected by our own Foreign Office. The draft treaty, however, will be subject to the approval of the Home Government, but that can be readily obtained by telegraphic means. Hence we are unlikely to have a repetition of the circumstances which marred the Younghusband protocol, and led to all the recent troubles in Tibet. Referring to those occurrences, Sir Edward Grey remarked that "the Chinese policy, immediately after the revolution, was very unwise, as their forward movement must have led, sooner or later, to disturbances on the Indian frontier," and he might have added that there was an equal lack of wisdom in the British attitude which began by repudiating Chinese suzerainty, and finally acknowledged it to a fuller degree than was warranted by history or previous engagements. But it would be unprofitable to re-open an old controversy, although it has led to a wiser comprehension of the situation than Mr. Brodrick showed eight years since when he surrendered all the advantages gained by the unveiling of Lhassa and encouraged the Chinese to destroy the indigenous administration of the Budhist Pontiff. This is now in process of re-construction under the sponsorship of Great Britain, as the result of an intervention directed to the security and tranquility of the Northern Frontier of India. The only official disclosure made, so far, is that the province is to have autonomy in the control of its internal affairs, and that there is to be no interference from Peking, and no fresh military expeditions to the Budhist Capital Chinese interests are to be represented by an Amban whose powers will be limited to advice on questions touching the foreign relations of Tibet which has already concluded a defensive alliance with the new Mongolia, and is obtaining large supplies of arms, *via* Urgah which is now practically a Russian protectorate.

If, however, the arrangements now contemplated are to yield satisfactory results, they must include the appointment of a British Resident at Lhassa, as a counterpoise to Chinese influences, and a facile means of communicating the views of the Government of India to the Lama and his advisers. This might be arranged without contravening the terms of the Anglo-Russian agreement, which is mainly directed against the intervention of either Power in the internal affairs of the province, and the granting of concessions that might take on political hues. "But it recognises that Great Britain has special commercial interests, secured by her treaties with China and Tibet, and that, for protective purposes, direct relations may occur between her agents and the Lhassa authorities. The appointment of the British Resident at the capital would merely be the concentration of this liberty in the hands of one official instead of delegating it to several who might have varying ideas regarding its application. It would moreover provide quicker means of settling misunderstandings than by the changes of despatches between Delhi and Lhassa and would be a better guarantee for the tranquility of the border than paper engagements, which past experience has shown to be not always reliable or obligatory. Sir Francis Younghusband, who is our most capable authority on Tibetan affairs, has declared his conviction that our relations with the Lama will not reach a satisfactory standard until there is a British representative at the Lama's Court, who can advise him on points touching Indian interests and see that his counsels are not disregarded. It is believed that the Pontiff himself would be willing to agree to the proposal as a requital for the hospitality shown to him in India, and for the British intervention which secures him from future molestation by his Chinese overlords. Judging, however, by his replies to Parliamentary questions on the point, Sir Edward Grey still hesitates to associate himself with the proposal for political reasons, his view being that it would be a forward movement not contemplated by our engagements with Russia, who might claim a similar privilege which could not be repressed. But the Darjeeling negotiations, conducted under the auspices of the Government of India, may well include the consideration of this question if the Viceroy and his advisers are converts to Sir F. Younghusband's views, and are prepared to recommend their adoption as the most obvious means of cementing our relations with Tibet. For we are pledged by despatches and diplomatic remonstrances to obtain the autonomy which the Chinese are willing to concede, and, as time progresses, our relations with the isolated province are likely to expand both politically and commercially. Full advantage should, therefore, be taken of the present opportunity of consolidating our position, and one expedient to this end would be the advent of a British Resident at Lhassa. Hence it will be a regrettable omission if the new treaty does not provide for this installation. For the rest, the Liberal Government may be congratulated on their repudiation of the policy of scuttle espoused by their predecessors, which lowered our national prestige, and was the direct cause of all the subsequent trouble with China, to which the Darjeeling Conference will be an appropriate termination, if the new treaty covers the points we have indicated, and is accepted by the Republic as a final solution of issues pending since Warren Hastings attempted to exploit the mysterious land of the Lamas, almost a century and a half ago.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION.

MEMBERS of the Empire Trade Commission during their stay in Australia have been seized upon by interviewers, and have given their views on all manner of questions relating to the country—excepting only the "All-White" policy. Upon that, each one has declined to answer a single question. Whether they do so or not in their official report is another matter. But they accentuated Australia's need of labour, and urged upon their interviewers the desirability of seeking aid from the Salvation Army in the selection of men and Blind-Alley children. This will, doubtless, encourage Mr. Kingsley Fairbridge, who, on his own initiative, took out a dozen lads from the London streets, and instituted a farm-school on a hundred and sixty acre plot, thus commencing a system of child-immigration. A second batch of twenty-two is now on the way out, and extended accommodation is being made for them. A South African settler, and a Rhodes Scholar, when visiting London, Mr. Fairbridge conceived the idea, and recognising that England has too few farm-lands for her own purposes, and both South Africa and Australia must look elsewhere for a supply, he conceived the idea that it would be preferable to take out young children who could be tought farming, and, as they reached maturer ages, could engage in farming occupations, and become not only producers but more or less independent. Instead of bringing up the orphans in the English 'poor houses,' it appeared to him that more would be gained by bringing strong healthy children to some sparsely populated districts of the Empire, the boys to be trained for farming, and the girls for domestic work. There are more than 2,000 orphan children in London similar to the lads engaged at the school, and fully 60 per cent. of them were as healthy and as mentally sound as the best of those at present in the school. At a meeting of Rhodes Scholars from all over the Empire, held towards the end of 1909, it was resolved to carry Mr. Fairbridge's scheme to fruition, and to form a "Child Emigration Society." The aims of the society are very clear and simple. It seeks to bring up British orphans and destitute children in overseas Dominions wherever farmers and domestics were required. It aims at assisting the Dominions by giving them population, while it also helps England to a certain extent by taking away the children and giving them a chance to become useful units in the colonies, instead of becoming a charge upon the State in England. The society has not yet commenced to send out girls; because, for one thing, they have not enough money to cope with the work adequately, and also for the reason that they want more experience before girls are sent out to undergo training. The progress which the organisation is making is such as to demonstrate that it will flourish if it receives the aid and encouragement it deserves, though it can only go a short way towards supplying Australia's shortage of labour.

INCREASED CRIME IN BURMA

BURMA has always been notorious for the large amount of crime, which occurs within its borders, and therefore it is disquieting to find the sudden and serious rise in the number of prisoners in its jails, which is disclosed by the annual report for 1912. This remarks that "the fact that the admissions and the daily average strength were the highest recorded since 1900 is an indication of the increased prevalence of crime in many parts." The result was a serious overcrowding in some jails, for while admissions increased by 1,432, the number of discharges decreased by 813 The overcrowding naturally resulted in the fostering of disease amongst the prisoners, and in increasing the death-rate. The rate rose to a very high figure being 20·69 compared with 12·28 in the previous year. As contributories to this, however, there were a cholera epidemic at Myingan and the unusual experience at Rangoon. There, where there was the highest death rate since 1887, this state of affairs was attributed to the increased proportion of prisoners admitted in bad health, due in many instances to the drug habit. Work for the provision of greater accommodation is now being pushed on in certain jails. It is to be hoped that this serious increase in crime will prove to have been exceptional, but we can hardly regard the tone of the Government resolution as satisfactory. The hint at the possibility of new jails being required, although "it is hoped" that these will not be needed, is ominous, and it is noteworthy that no attempt is made to explain the unfortunate condition of the province. It would seem to be an occasion, when careful enquiry and some pronouncement from Government are demanded.

One satisfactory feature of the report is the increased success, which it describes, in the treatment of juvenile prisoners. The scheme for manual training, which was adopted at Rangoon some time ago, has proved so satisfactory that it has been extended to other jails, in which young convicts are found. The Government is glad to note that it already shows most promising results, and to submit it to a further test Deputy Commissioners are being instructed to report whether lads, twelve months after their release, are still earning an honest living. A praise-worthy step has been taken, which we do not remember to have noticed elsewhere, in the sanction of the supply of craftsman's outfits to boys, when their term of imprisonment is over.

REAL RIFLES FOR ULSTER.

ULSTER may be right—of that there is plenty of proof in the soundness of its arguments—but will Ulster fight? That is the question which is being asked. On the first problem there are two sections of opinion, each of which includes pro and anti-Home Rulers. The one section believes that Ulster's opposition will be carried, if necessary, to desperate lengths, and sees imaginary and heroic pictures of civil war; the other section, which is perhaps the largest, is sceptical and puts down all the defiant utterances which have been made to a huge policy of bluff. The news to hand that the Belfast Customs authorities have seized twelve cases of rifles and bayonets from Manchester, which were apparently being smuggled in as electrical plant, may or may not be significant, but it is certainly interesting in view of Sir Edward Carson's recent speech in Belfast. Sir Edward said he was sometimes asked why they were drilling in Ulster, and, taking that opportunity to reply, answered that all they asked for was to be left alone. If they were driven to a policy of resistance, those who drove them to it must take upon themselves the responsibility. Later in his speech he said: "I tell these people that, since the Covenant was signed, we in Ulster have never stopped day or night making such preparations as will enable us firmly, determinedly, and with success, to carry out the Covenant." There is no beating about the bush there. And further, we learn that not only are complete preparations being made, but that in the ranks of the Ulster "Diehards," as they may be called, will be found some personalities whose appearance will provoke no little surprise. As we have before observed, the policy of resistance outlined by some of the ultra-enthusiastic followers of Sir Edward Carson is not a well-advised one. Ulster seems intent on being in the limelight, and of this we are sure that, if the opinion of the sceptics which we have given proves the correct one, then the limelight will fall on a rich farce.

The ballot held on Wednesday, in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Trustee to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir Henry E. E. Procter, Kt., resulted in the election of Mr. W. H. Ogston, of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.

SIR GEORGE ROOS-KEPPEL, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will proceed on seventeen months' furlough early in September.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

SIR R. HAGGARD ON AUSTRALIA.

COMPULSORY TRAINING.

MAWSON AND WIRELESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, May 19.

Sir Rider Haggard, who is in Australia as a member of the Empire Trade Commission in the course of an interview the other day and in expressing his views on a variety of subjects, said with regard to development: "You don't always have to rely upon rainfall. You have millions of acres of land in Australia that could be irrigated, and where irrigation is possible, what cannot you grow with your climate? It all comes down to the question of man power. If you have enough men working the land you can grow sufficient produce to supply half the world. Now, there are only about 2½ million people on the land in Australia, of which number, perhaps, one in five is an adult male. What can you expect to do with a population like that? At the same time I must admit it is marvellous what you are doing."

Do you suggest any alteration of our immigration system in order to bring in and settle people more quickly! You said the other day that Australia could not hope to get farm-laborers from the old country, because there were none to spare in England?

"My own idea is to import families from the towns in England, and the people who in their youth perhaps had something to do with farm life. Bring them out and place them in settlements under the charge of some charitable institution, such as the Salvation Army, which would be glad to help them. Let them pay for the land by instalments. There would be a certain number of failures undoubtedly, but you must consider the children that would be coming on. In a few years they would be useful members of the community. It means money of course."

You mean outlay by the Government?

"Yes, and the scheme must be taken up in a big way. Also, I would encourage the importation of 'blind alley' boys from the towns at home, and from the boards of guardians. I should advise, where possible, not break up families. Bring them all out. I should use what I called 'the waste forces of benevolence in my book, 'The Poor on the Land.'" By that I mean the energies of such organisations as are now available for the work. The Salvation Army is quite ready to do this for nothing, provided only that they are guaranteed against loss."

Doubtless you will refer to the matter of population in the book you are preparing to write upon Australia?

Sir Rider Haggard shook his head with a slow but decisive movement. "No," he said "Royal Commissioners cannot write books for private profit upon subjects they have been commissioned to enquire into. The only book I could write," he said with a smile, "would be a blue-book. Of course there is nothing to prevent me from writing a novel with a plot laid in Australia."

Possibly Sir Rider's fertile brain will be able to imagine one of our dusky aborigines as a fearless Umslopogaas, perhaps the mirages of Central Australia will suggest a weird story like that of Ayesha, who was called She; may be snow-capped Kosciusco whence the Murray flows, like "Sheba's breasts" points the way to some fabulous hoard, as inaccessible as the treasure in "King Solomon's Mines," again, Australian society may hint some plot which can be woven into an interesting story. Are we then to have an Australian Umslopogaas? asked the pressman, but Sir Rider was not to be drawn on this subject.

SIR EDGAR VINCENT INTERVIEWED.

Sir Edgar Vincent, chairman of the Empire Trade Commission, who is the guest of his Excellency the Governor, gave a reporter of "The Advertiser" some interesting views on the subject of Australian development. He began by remarking that so far Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, had been visited.

The members of the Commission were chiefly impressed with the immense possibilities of development in almost every direction, provided that a suitable system of immigration is carried out. By 'suitable.' I mean the bringing out of men, youths, or families, who when they come, will go into the country, and help to develop it, instead of increasing what must be considered the congested population of some of the large cities. Almost all the witnesses who have spoken on this subject are agreed as to what is desirable. It is difficult, however, to discover the best method of attaining the end in view. Generally speaking, the evidence regarding the quality of recent immigrants has been remarkably satisfactory. Most of those who had to deal with them are agreed that fully 90 per cent turn out good citizens and are an addition to the productive force of Australia. A certain number who came out as agriculturists had no previous experience, and had no serious intention of devoting themselves to the cultivation of the soil or to primary production. If public money is spent in bringing out immigrants it is most desirable that every facility should be afforded them on arrival for getting on to the land. Newcomers should be guided and shepherded to some extent at least. Without it the difficulty of novel local conditions may overcome the best will and endeavour. A remarkable fact brought out by many witnesses was that previous experience of agriculture is of far less importance than youth and adaptability. Boys brought out from the great cities of England under the auspices of various organisations have succeeded wonderfully well. They have succeeded because they were carefully selected, received the necessary preliminary education on arrival, and were placed with farmers, who completed their education. I have read hundreds of reports of those boys from their employers, and the large majority express unqualified satisfaction. The proof that these boys are useful is to be found in the fact that hundreds more could be placed to-morrow, if they were available, amongst the farmers of Australia. It is difficult to speak too highly of the effort devoted to the selection and training of these boys by certain paternal and philanthropic societies. In my view they benefit the entire empire. Obviously the boys betwen the ages of 16 and 20, at present in 'blind alley' employments in England, have more chance of achieving definite success in life and establishing a home of their own in this new country, with its immense areas of unoccupied land, than in the old country, where the presure of population is in comparably greater."

TOBACCO-GROWING.

On the occasion of the visit of the Premier (Hon. A. H. Peake) and the Speaker (Hon. L. O'Loughlin) to Bristol Mr. Mayo Gunn, speaking at the luncheon given by the Lord Mayor to the distinguished guests, threw out the suggestion that tobacco-growing might be developed in South Australia. It was a profitable industry, and the additional tobacco was wanted, as they could take it from him that the United States was not nearly supplying the United Kingdom with the amount required. Their climatic conditions were good, and they had the same sort of soil as in the best parts of North and South Carolina and Virginia. He had gone into the question very thoroughly with some people from New South Wales and South Australia, and he was told that tobacco could be grown there. There was a market for tobacco throughout the world. If the consumption of tobacco went on inceasing as it was now, in ten years' time the production would not be equal to more than half the demand. Mr. Peake, in response, said while it had been stated the great Bristol firm of Lysaghts had roofed Australia, so Bristol tobacco was also not an unknown quantity in Australia. They knew that tobacco could be grown in Australia, but the difficulty confronting them was the labor question. They were paying as much as 10 a day for navies. They could not afford to pay men 10 a day for tobacco culture, and then we able to compete with tobacco-growing countries whose standard of civilisation was below theirs; and in Australia they certainly did not went to see the standard of wages or living go down.

BROKEN HILL STRIKE.

A set-back to the expansion of state railway revenue was caused by the recent strike at Broken Hill, but serious though this was there is still apparently a good prospect that the current financials year will end with a substantial surplus Mr. Peake's Budget for 1912-13 was prepared in a spirit of caution. When his Parliamentary estimates were submitted in September last he did not feel justified in predicting a lager credit balance on June 30 next than the small sum of £8,800. The revenue has, however, proved to be exceedingly buoyant, and when the approximate returns of income for the third quarter, ended March 31 last, were published the Acting Treasurer, Mr. Butler, indulged the hope that the surplus at the end of the financial year would be about £120,000. This forecast was based on the probability, as far as it could then be judged that the total receipts for 1912.13 would exceed those for the last financial year by about £50,000 instead of, as Mr. Peake expected falling £70,000 below them; while the expenditure would be kept within the Parliamentary estimates. The effects of the Broken Hill strike necessitate a revision of the sanguine forecast, but the financial position may still be regarded as highly satisfactory. For the nine months ended March 31, the State receipts aggrigated £3,195,624. and the expenditure £3,069,117, yielding a revenue surplus of £126,507. Compared with the Parlimentary estimates, the three quarters' receipts were about £90,000 less than three-fourths of the total expected for the financial year, while the expenditure was £210,000 less than its proportion. The fourth quarter, however, always receives more than its proper quota, owing to the fact that during its currency the greater part of the income tax is paid. Gratifying features of the year's financing so far are the buoyancy of the revenue, the railways alone recording an increase of about £108,000 for the nine months and the evident care which has been taken to prevent an abnormal growth of expenditure.

PRESBYTERIANS' COMPULSORY TRAINING.

There was a warm discussion in the Presbyterian Assembly at Sydney over the following motion submitted by Rev. Dr. John Burgess. "This Assembly expresses its disapproval of the compulsory clauses of the Defence Act inasmuch as they are an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject and with parent rights, as well as being in opposition to efficiency in the army and navy. This assembly strongly urges such an amendment of the Act as will secure respect for religious convictions, liberty of conscience, the cancelling of night drills for senior cadets, and the abolition of the oath in the case of compulsory trainees."

Supporters of the compulsory training system, who included Principal Harper, said that the State had the right to compete every citizen to take part in the defence of the country, as it would be dangerous to rely upon untrained men for the defence of Australia. There was no parallel between the Continental conscription and the Australian system.

On the motion of the Rev. August King an amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority deleting from Dr. Burgess's motion the reference to compulsory training and its being an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject. Finally the Assembly agreed to urge the introduction of such an amendment of the Act as would secure the cancelling of night drills, if possible, and the abolition of the compulsory oath for employees.

Thirty cadets were compelled to attend at the Water Police Court as Sydney to answer a charge of failed to attend the required number of drills and to obey previous order of Court in this connection. Thirty-eight were ordered to be confined to barracks for ten days in addition to the time they were short in their drills and to pay 6s. cost., in default 48 hours' imprisonment with hard labour. Several of the cadets assumed a difiant attitude and said they would sooner go to goal than pay the cost. One cadet pleaded not guilty on the grounds that he had been for 72 hours in Darlinghurst Goal. "Ain't that enough?., he asked. It transpired that this cadet had been taken to Darlinghurst because he had failed to pay the cost of the prosecution in the first instance when he failed to do his duty. The cadets against whom the confinemnnt orders were made were taken off in a military waggon.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

(Continued on page 8.)

BALKAN DIFFICULTIES.

EXPECTED CRISIS AT SOFIA.

GREEK AND BULGARIAN AGREEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SALONIKA, June 4.

An agreement has been reached between Greece and Bulgaria establishing a neutral zone with a view to averting further conflicts.

LONDON, June 4.

It is reported in Vienna that the Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned in connection with Servia's attitude, but a crisis is not expected before Dr. Daneff's return.

THE ASSAM DINNER.

SERIES OF FELICITOUS SPEECHES.

LONDON, June 4.

Mr. S. Ashton, the Chairman of the "Indian Tea Association", presiding at the "Assam dinner" last night, said the province of Assam was singularly typical of much that was good in the growth of the British Dominions. It was a land of many contrasts and peculiarities, of industrial and political life, primitive conditions being side by side with a most scientific and successful system of farming. The force, which enabled such achievements under such conditions, was moral force and British prestige.

Major-General Sir Hamilton Bower paid a tribute to the work of the planters as volunteers. He said, as commander of the Abor Expedition, that no general could ask for better men, in times of difficulty, than the Assam volunteers who took part in the expedition.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller, responding to insistent demands for a speech, said that lately he had been travelling in South America, and the more he "knocked about" other tropical countries, the more he felt that they were not a patch on Assam." He suggested more persistent measures to encourage the greater habit of tea-drinking in the United States.

SCOTT DISASTER PENSIONS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CRITICISED IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, June 3.

In the House of Commons to-day, Colonel Yate asked a question in which he appealed for a more generous grant to the mother and sisters of Lieutenant Bowers of the South Pole Expedition, suggesting that as they were indifferently provided for, they should at least be treated as if they were the widow and daughters, and should receive a pension of £235 per annum accordingly.

Mr. Montagu replied that in determining the grants circumstances were considered as they existed, not as they might have been. The grants made more than satisfied the Prime Minister's undertaking that the dependents of those, who lost their lives in the Scott expedition, would be placed in as good a position as if no disaster had occurred. The Secretary of State would not be justified in asking for a heavier charge to be placed on the Indian Revenues.

Colonel Yate suggested that such differential treatment of members of the English and Indian Services would tend to discredit the Government of India, and lower the tone of the Indian Services generally.

Mr. Montagu said that, if Colonel Yate examined all the circumstances, he would agree that the Government of India had dealt generously in the matter.

Colonel Yate: Does the Government of India's treatment carry out Captain Scott's wishes?

The Speaker: That is a matter, on which everyone can form an opinion.

OPIUM-GROWING IN CHINA.

REPORTS FROM MISSIONARIES AND CONSULS.

LONDON, June 4.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir J. D. Rees asked when the Government were going to publish the reports of the consuls and missionaries in China on the efforts of the Chinese to suppress opium-growing.

Mr. F. D. Acland replied that the reports thereanent were now on their way home from Sir John Jordan. On their arrival the Government would consider what reports should be published.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

ANOTHER WIN FOR THE BRITISH TEAM.

MEADOWBROOK, June 4.

The British polo team, consisting of Captains Cheape, Edwards, Ritson, and Lockett, played a trial game against the American runners-up, consisting of Messrs. Ramsey, J. M. Waterbury and Freake and Lord Wodehouse. In the second half, Mr. Lamontagne replaced Mr. Waterbury. The visitors won by 13 goals to 4, of which Captain Edwards scored seven, Captain Cheape five, and Captain Ritson one.

CHINESE APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, June 4.

Sir Richard Dane has left for China to take up his appointment in the Salt Department.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting

THE DERBY.

A MAGNIFICENT FINISH.

FAVOURITE WINS BUT IS DISQUALIFIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 4.

The final result of the Derby is:—

ABOYEUR	1
LOUVOIS	2
GREAT SPORT	3

The horses went past the post in the following order:—

CRAGANOUR	1
ABOYEUR	2
LOUVOIS	3

An objection was lodged against Craganour for bumping, and was upheld. Craganour accordingly was disqualified.

The Betting was:—

6 to 4 against Craganour.
100 to 1 against Aboyeur.
10 to 1 against Louvois.

Fifteen ran.

Won by a head, with a neck between second and third.

THE STARTERS.

The following were the starters:—

Agadir	ridden by Earl.
Aldegond	,, Bellhouse.
Bachelor's Wedding	,, Donoghue.
Craganour	,, Reiff.
Day Comet	,, Whalley.
Great Sport	,, Stern.
Jameson	,, Wheatley.
Louvois	,, Saxby.
Nimbus	,, Henry.
Prue	,, Maher.
Sun Yat	,, W. Huxley.
Shogun	,, Wootton.
Aboyeur	,, Piper.
Aumer	,, H. Jones.
Sandburr	,, Jelliss.

Radiant went lame, and did not start.

Knight's Key was scratched at 4-40 yesterday afternoon.

ASTOUNDING INCIDENT.

WOMAN STOPS KING'S HORSE.

LONDON, June 4.

An astounding incident occurred during the race. A woman rushed on to the course and seized the bridle of the King's horse, Aumer, bringing down the Jockey Herbert Jones, who was so injured that he had to be removed on a stretcher.

The woman was terribly mangled, and is reported to be dead.

CROWDED TRAINS.

The trains to Epsom were crowded this morning, and there was a constant steam of motor-cars, motor buses, horsed vehicles and costers with donkey shays.

The King and Queen went by train to Epsom Downs station, and proceeded to the course in open carriages.

Regret was expressed that the King had no better candidate than Aumer, whose chances were always regarded as very poor.

EARLIER BETTING.

Midnight betting on the Derby was —

85 to 40	against	Craganour.
5 to 1	,,	Shogun.
100 to 14	,,	Louvois.
100 to 11	,,	Nimbus.
18 to 1	,,	Prue.
22 to 1	,,	Great Sport.
28 to 1	,,	Bachelor's Wedding.
100 to 3	,,	Aldegond and Radiant
50 to 1	,,	Sun Yat.
66 to 1	,,	Aumer.
100 to 1	,,	Jameson and Agadir.
200 to 1	,,	Aboyeur and Sandburr.

PORTUGAL.

TWO LADIES ACQUITTED OF CONSPIRACY.

LISBON, June 4.

A court martial has acquitted two ladies named Brito Cunha and Catherine Linhares, and Lieutenant Solari Alegro and four others, who were charged with being concerned in a Monarchist conpiracy.

PARA RUBBER.

MEASURE OF PROTECTION.

RIO-DE-JANIERO, June 4.

A decree of the President authorises the Government to sign an agreement with the Government of Para to obtain a reduction of or exemption from the taxation on rubber produced in Para, and to institute measures for the protection of the rubber produce.

WANDSWORTH VACANCY.

LONDON, June 4.

The Liberals have decided not to contest Wandsworth.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 4.

The death is announced of Lord Rendel.

[Stuart Rendel, 1st Baron, had been president of University College, Wales, since 1895. He was born in 1834, the 3rd son of the late James Madows Rendel, F. R. S., C. E., and was educated at Eton, and Oriel College, Oxford. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1861. He was for a long time a member of the firm of Sir W. Armstrong and Co., Engineers. He was Liberal member for Montgomeryshire from 1880 to 1894, being raised to the peerage in the latter year. He leaves no heir. His wife, who died last year, was Ellen, daughter of William Egerton Hubbard, of Lonard's Lee, Horsham, and niece of the 1st Baron Addington.]

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, June 4.

The P. & O. steamer "India" to-day shipped £200,600 gold for India.

ARMS FOR ULSTER.

RIFLES SEIZED BY CUSTOMS.

CONSIGNED AS ELECTRICAL PLANT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 4.

The Belfast Customs authorities have seized twelve cases of rifles and bayonets from Manchester, consigned as electrical plant.

LONDON, June 4.

The rifles seized at Belfast numbered two thousand. They were of modern pattern and foreign make. They were consigned vaguely "to order." Hence, the Customs officers opened the boxes. Technically the arms were not seized, as there is no authority for detaining arms legitimately consigned to anyone in Ireland. They were detained, because they were wrongly described. No information is obtainable regarding the consignees.

The news caused a sensation in Belfast, a crowd rushing down to the docks. It is believed that the authorities received information that there was such a consignment.

The Liberal papers say that the affair is a Tory stage-trick.

THE KING AND BERLIN.

TOUCHED BY CORDIALITY OF THE PEOPLE.

BERLIN, June 4.

At a dinner given here on the occasion of King George's birthday, Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, giving the toast of the Kaiser, referred to the latter as a friend of England.

Giving the toast of King George, he said that he had it from His Majesty's own lips that he and the Queen left Berlin with happy and grateful thoughts. They were profoundly touched by the affectionate kindness and consideration of their Imperial hosts, and by the cordiality and good-will of the population. The visit was an immense success, and could not have been better timed than when the Powers had a breathing space after a difficult and an anxious time, and when Great Britain and Germany were co-operating spontaneously in the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

TEMPERANCE IN CEYLON.

OFFICIALS FORBIDDEN TO JOIN SOCIETIES.

LONDON, June 4.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir John Roberts and Mr. Charles Roberts called attention to an order recently issued by the Ceylon Government prohibiting Government officials from belonging to temperance societies, unless they obtained permission from the heads of their departments, and asked Mr. Harcourt to cancel the rule, and restore the freedom of action of the officials concerned.

Mr. Harcourt replied: "I am awaiting a despatch from the administration in this connection, for which I have asked. When that arrives I shall consider the whole question.

Replying to a supplementary question by Mr. Leif Jones, Mr. Harcourt declined to suspend the order temporarily.

POLITICAL TRIAL ENDED.

HUNGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS ON ADVERSE VERDICT.

BUDAPEST, June 3.

The sensational political trial of the Opposition Deputy, M. Desy, on a charge of libelling the Prime Minister, M. Lukacs, whom he described as the greatest Panamist in Europe, and whom he accused of corruptly using large sums advanced by banking and other institutions for the Government's electoral campaign, has ended in a verdict of acquittal amidst great demonstrations of rejoicing on the part of the Opposition.

Later.

The Cabinet has resigned.

POLICE CONFESSIONS.

LONDON, June 3.

Mr. Montagu, in reply to Mr. Morrell in the House of Commons to-day, said the Government of India hoped to communicate their views this month on the replies received from the Local Governments, regarding the proposed amendments to the law with reference to confessions.

MR. BRYAN'S PEACE PLAN.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, has handed to Mr. Bryan a formal notification of Japan's acceptance of the principle of the universal peace plan.

AEROPLANES IN A REVIEW.

LONDON, June 4.

At the Royal Birthday Review at Aldershot, a troop of aeroplanes took part, twelve flying past the saluting-base.

DELHI TOWN-PLANNING.

REPORTS SHORTLY TO BE MADE PUBLIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 4.

The reports of the Delhi town planners are likely to be made public in India very shortly. Copies have been sent to the Secretary of State.

RAILWAY PROFITS.

FIVE MILLIONS FOR LAST YEAR.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1912.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The administration report of the Railways in India for the calendar year 1912, has been issued to-day, which shows that the railways continued to make steady and substantial progress all round. During the year there were 665 miles of line opened to traffic, bringing the total mileage open up to 33,484 miles. There were 357 miles of line sanctioned. The actual capital outlay (excluding premia for the purchase of companies' lines), from the commencement of operations on all open lines amounted at the close of the calendar year 1912 to Rs. 46,51,500 lakhs and that on the lines under construction to Rs. 1,08,641 lakhs. In addition Rs. 91,09,000 were incurred on miscellaneous items (English stores, etc.) connected with the railways. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 47,69,250 lakhs.

The financial result to the State during the year 1912 of the working of the State railways, after meeting in addition to the expenses of working all charges for interest on capital and outlay by the State, and on capital raised by companies, also on annuity payments connected with the purchase of railways by the State, was a nett gain of Rs. 823·33 lakhs (£49 million.) This result however was arrived at after the inclusion in the charges against revenue of a sum of Rs. 140·35 lakhs (£9,36,000), representing the portion of annuity payments in redemption of capital. Omitting this item, which was not properly a revenue charge, the true result for the year was a net gain of Rs. 964 lakhs (£ 9·42 millions,) with a net addition of 645 miles to the open mileage. The gross earnings of all Indian railways during the calendar year 1912 amounted in round figures to Rs. 6,165·07 lakhs, compared with Rs. 5,527·92 lakhs in 1911, being an increase of Rs. 637·15 lakhs, while the working expenses were Rs. 132·00 lakhs more than in 1911. The net earnings amounted to 3,149·15 lakhs against Rs. 2,644·00 lakhs in 1911, or an increase of Rs. 505·15 lakhs. These net earnings yielded a return on the capital outlay (Rs. 46,515·00 lakhs) on open lines, i. e. on mileage revenue of 6·78 per cent, as compared with 5·87 per cent in 1911. The number of passengers killed from causes beyond their own control was 0·02 per miliion of passengers travelling which gives an average of 1 in 2,188·41 millions of miles travelled.

In the course of the year under review, the problem of congestion was the subject of frequent communication between the Government of India and the commercial community. An important conference was held partly in Calcutta and partly at the coal fields at which the difficulties of the coal traffic were discussed between the railway administrations and representatives of the coal trade. Subsequently Sir Henry Burt, Agent of the North-Western Railway, was put on special duty as an additional member of the Railway Board, solely in connection with the congestion, and investigated on the spot with very valuable results, congested jute traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and also advised in other railway areas throughout India, where congestion had occurred. Generally speaking it may be said that while the traffic carried on in the cold weather of 1912-1913 was even heavier than that of the corresponding period in the previous year the congestion was far less acute, and with a vigorous prosecution of the existing railway policy there are good grounds to hope that a marked and progressive improvement will be visible in each successive year.

TRADES ASSOCIATION SUED.

A CURIOUS CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Judgment was given in the Small Cause Court to-day, in a case of considerable interest to trading communities. Messrs. Harry Clark and Co. of Calcutta sued the Rangoon Trades Association for Rs. 53-12-0 which amount, it was stated, had been collected by the Association on behalf of the plaintiffs, and had not been remitted.

The defence was that the defendant association only collected debts for its own members, and that the former secretary of the association, if he collected any money, did so on his own behalf and was personally liable.

In his judgment, Mr. J. C. Gupta said he felt constrained to say that the position taken by the present secretary on behalf of the defendant association, was not at all commendable, and the defence was an entirely unworthy one.

He therefore decreed the suit with costs and pleaders' fees.

THE ARMS ACT.

BENGAL EXEMPTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

By a notification published in to-day's "Calcutta Gazette," the Governor has exempted in respect of a specified number of fowling pieces, and sporting rifles the following classes of officers and persons, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act. Justice of the Peace, Deputy Collector, third class Magistrates, Honorary Magistrates. Munshiffs, Assistant Engineers in Public Works Department, Police Officers of and above Sub-Insptctors, Forest Rangers, Superintendent of the Post Offices, Post Masters, Assistant Post Masters with pay not less than Rs. 100 Officers of and above the rank of Jailor, Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs. The following officers are also exempted from the operation of the Arms Act to whom Government supplies arms for their protection. Police officers below the rank of Sub-Inspectors, Forest guards, Forestered and Deputy Rangers, Postal Inspectors on less than Rs. 100 per month, overseers and runners.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

FESTIVAL OF THE EMPIRE.

The persistence of the Earl of Meath has succeeded in establishing "Empire Day" as a confirmed annual institution. Sceptics and scoffers had rediculed the idea. They maintained that something more substantial was needed than the fluttering of Union Jacks, the singing of hymns, the shouting of children, and the parade of troops to weld together the component parts of the Empire into a harmonious whole. They admitted that the pomp and parade and ceremonial would afford a fine spectacle for the multitude, and that the children partaking in it would be delighted to have a holiday, But its effect would pass away with the day of the festival, and the Empire would go its own way, as if nothing had happened. Some of these critics urged positive objections against the festival. They said that it would serve to foster arrogance and aggressiveness, that it would awaken vulgar pride merely in the strength and immensity of the Empire, that, instead of creating a lofty imperial spirit, having its origin in a clear perception of moral forces and obligations, it would aggravate in the average citizen a lust of power and domination. We have now been celebrating "Empire Day" for some years, but there have yet been no signs of these doleful apprehensions being realized. For my part, I feel that we shall be neither much worse nor better for the celebration. The promoters of the festival are right in believing that its significance can only be brought home to the masses by means of symbols and ceremonials that will catch the eye and strike the heart. The question is whether the pomp and parade will leave in the spectators an enduring mark of the inner meaning of the festival and lofty aims. The display, for all its splendour, might share the fate of rites and ceremonials in general, in which the outward form is worshipped, while the inward and essential meaning is lost or overlooked. England has built up an Empire of which every one of her subjects, Indians included, ought to be proud. It is a wonderful edifice reared almost unconsciously, and the most ardent imperialist has no desire to enlarge it. All that is wanted is to strengthen and consolidate the Empire, to cultivate the spirit of federation, based primarily upon mutual interests, but tempered by an exalted sense of justice and kinship, without distinction of race and creed and colour. I do not, of course, expect the communities, peopling various parts of the Empire, to ignore racial sentiments and their economic welfare. But I should wish them, at the same time, to have due regard to the universal obligations of the Empire, before which class prejudices and seltishness must give way.—

"EMPIRE DAY" IN BOMBAY.

We in Bomay have been loyally celebrating "Empire Day". It furnishes one of the occasions, not too frequent in this country, for contemplating the position we have gained, in consequence of the British connection. The Parsis have been celebrating it in the way most agreeable to their pleasure-loving spirit, that is, by holding a dinner, where loyal speeches are made and suitable toasts are honoured with all the eagerness of the race. The Hindus, grave, abstract and speculative, hold an annual meeting, at which discourses, unexceptionable in tone and spirit, are given in honour of the day. The principal speaker at their last meeting was Rao Bahadhur P. B. Joshi, a veteran whose loyalty, consisting of an intelligent appreciation of the benefits of the British rule, has deepened and matured with age. He had nothing fresh or striking to say. The sentiments, though rather trite, were however, irreproachable, and proceeded from a grateful and sincere heart. He is one of the good folk who imagine that all will go well, only if religious instruction were given to our youths, and he reminded his hearers, once again, of the injunctions contained in their shastras to obey and revere their king. This precept is not peculiar to the Hindu religion. Moslems and Parsis also point to similar precepts to be found in their own scriptures. It is not for me to say that this injunction is meant to be absolute in its application, or that it implies that a king should not be esteemed and honoured any more than he really deserves. It is superfluous to inculcate this moral in the case of King George, who is worthy of all the love and esteem his subjects can bestow upon him, who, since he came to India, has won our heart without the adventitious and of any religious injunction, and who, had he not been worthy of our reverence on account of his race qualities, could not have made himself so acceptable to us by the precepts of all the religions on earth.

INDIA IN THE IMPERIAL SCHEME.

To us in India the festival of the "Empire Day" remindr us naturally of ous uncertain position in the Imperial system, and of the galling inequalities to which we are subjected in the self-governing colonies. We have long been familiar with the disabilities of Indians in South Africa. Now the Sikhs of Canada are undergoing similar trouble. and they have been laying their grievances before the British Government and their own countrymen. When Mr. Gokhale announced the results of his mission in South Africa, we were glad that his visit had not proved an absolute failure. Recognizing the tremendous difficulties he had to encounter, we were thankful for the concessions he had obtained from the leaders of the Union Government. Their recent utterances, however, have come upon us as a cruel disappointment, and Mr. Gokhale will be mortified to find that he had been buoyed up by false hopes. The uncompromising and unrelenting attitude of the ministers has revived bitter feeling in India. It seems that "Empire Day" can have no real significance for the colonists, that it cannot endow them with breadth of view or elevation of spirit. Their imprialism will still be purely racial and strictly territorial. They do not care if their conduct were to jeopardize the well-being of the Empire, so long as

(Continued on page 8.)

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

NORMAL CONDITIONS RETURNING.

MADRAS MAIL NOW RUN ON DIRECT ROUTE.

The situation so far as Bombay City and its suburbs are concerned, remains the same. The curtailed local service on both the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways was the same yesterday as on the previous day.

The G. I. P. Ry. Terminus seemed to present all the normal conditions. After 2 p.m. the military were withdrawn from the station and a half company of the Sherwood Foresters, which had formed the picket on the Bori Bunder station, marched to their barracks after three days' duty.

The local and through service trains were able to leave at their proper timings and all the up mail and passenger trains came in, though they were delayed. The Madras mail which came by the direct route for the first time since the trouble on the Madras system began was late by two hours. The Calcutta mail via Jubbulpur was also delayed a couple of hours.

The Delhi Express, the driver of which reported stone-throwing at the engine and the train near Naydongri, came in two hours after the due time. A story which had been circulated that a bomb had been thrown at this train has proved to be quite untrue.

In spite of reports that the men had come out at Lonavla, the Poona trains were run to their proper timings, and it is stated that many of the strikers in that section went to the General Traffic Manager and asked to be permitted to resume. After hearing their explanation, Mr. Rumboll permitted them to resume duty.

The working of goods trains on the south-east section has been resumed and as soon as arrears have been cleared off, it is hoped thht goods traffic will be resumed, and normal working will commence shortly on the whole line.

Rumours were out in Bombay that the Company had ejected seme of the guards from their quarters at one of the stations up country but on enquiries our representative was assured last night at Victoria Terminus that nothing was known about it there, and no such order had been issued from head quarters.

On the B. B. & C. I. local stations the suburban trains ran according to the notified timings, which, the authorities announce, will continue during the currency of the strike.

The strike of the B. B. & C. I. workshops men continued yesterday; and, though the firemen on strike have not resumed, the through trains were got away at their proper timings.

The up mail and passenger trains arrived in time, but the 16 Up, which was held up at Rutlam, already reported by us yesterday, has not arrived in Bombay.

Near the works and at the important stations of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. the military and police arrangements continue to be the same as before.

Deputations had started on behalf of the strikers to persuade Railwaymen on the line to join in a general strike, but the mission seems to have proved a failure because reports from Kankrakhadi, Ahmedabad and other places show that work goes on very satisfactorily there.

REPLY TO THE CABINMEN.

The following reply over the signature of the District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Ry. to the cabinmen and other menial staff was posted at all the local stations last evening:—

A petition was received by the District Traffic Superintendent on Tuesday afternoon forwarded to him by the workmen in which, without making any definite proposal, a demand for increase of wages was made and a threat to strike was made, if the demand was not granted. On Tuesday morning when the men met him on the Colaba Station, Mr. Robinson informed them that he had received no petition and the men replied that a petition would be forwarded, Mr. Robinson told the men that if they foolishly came out and proved themselves disloyal they would be the sufferers and not the Company. They were further told that, by taking such a rash step, they would forfeit their wages, gratuity, provident fund, etc., and would lose all connection with the Company for ever. It was also made clear to them, undoubtedly, that he would, at the proper time, consider their grevances and would advise them as to what their legitimate demands should be. They were advised not to follow irresponsible persons' counsel. They were distinctly told that the authority never cared for a threat of that sort. Mr. Robinson repeated the advice, which was to go and see at the proper time the District Traffic Superintendent, who was to them their "Ma Bap" and he would guide them rightly.

The men were once more advised not to lose their bread by a foolish step which would be fatal to theirs and not the Company's interest. Mr. Robinson assured the men that he would be as he had all along been, their well wisher and would give them only good advice.

The petition was not in proper form and could not be considered by the District Traffic Superintendent and he now conveyed to the men an official message that those absenting themselves without permission would be considered an offender and his wages, gratuity, etc., would be forfeited. After the strike trouble with the loco. men was over, he would consider their grievances and would give them a satisfactory reply. He would see the men before a final reply was given them.

The men, our representative is informed, have not yet come out.

Owing to the trouble at Rutlam, the passengers by the Northern Express last night were not booked beyond Rutlam. Passengers for Delhi were warned that they would be conveyed as far as Ahmedabad and thence by the Rajputana-Malwa line.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

NORMAL CONDITIONS ALMOST RESTORED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 4.

The position of affairs on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to-day is decidedly improving. More trains are being run, and with greater regularity. Goods traffic is being rapidly resumed. Delayed goods are being cleared with great celerity, and it is hoped that before the end of a week the booking of goods will be resumed on every section.

The north-west section, where the greatest difficulty existed, is rapidly assuming its normal condition. Pracically at only two stations is the situation anything like serious; Gooty and Raichur still proving the most disaffected places on this section. With these exceptions all the station staffs and menials are working.

A prominent official on his return from a journey up this line, stated that he thought that the next twenty four hours would see the north-west line practically normal. Men were being sent down to stations where there was yet some difficulty to take the place of strikers on the north-east sections. He said there was no difficulty, nor was any recrudescence of trouble anticipated.

Enquiries at the Traffic Department confirm the optimism shown in other departments. Although not many of the guards are yet coming back, the signallers all along the line, with very few exceptions, have resumed duty. There are, in fact, few signallers on strike now.

Ten guards came down from Calcutta yesterday, and some of the senior goods guards who were on strike at Bitragunta have also returned. Men who, at the beginning of the strike, were very prominent among the strikers have resumed work, and were working trains down to Madras. These men will probably be utilized to work the mail and the passenger trains.

No less than 74 trains and engines per day are entering and leaving the station, and this is without taking into account the local service. Bombay, Bangalore and Calcutta mail trains arrived this morning, the first-named four hours late, the second four hours and twenty minutes, and the Calcutta mail one hour late. The extra delay of the Bangalore mail is not attributed in any way to the strike, it probably having been caused by delayed start and delay en route.

Perhaps the clearest indication of the return to normal conditions is the fact that delayed goods traffic is being rapidly disposed of.

A Denakonda correspondent states that driver Scott, the branch secretary of the Amalgamated Society at that station, on the metre gauge of the M. and S. M. Railway, struck work on May 29th and resumed work this morning. The whole staff of the traffic and loco. departments returned to work yesterday morning.

NO INCOMPETENT RECRUITS.

About forty hands, including guards, yard inspectors, etc., lent by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, arrived here and were sent on the line yesterday morning. Sixty trained pointsmen were sent to join duty on the single line when required. All signal cabins around Madras are working as under normal conditions by trained men.

The General Traffic Manager denies the statement of strikers to the effect that inferior men from Calcutta have been recruited to run trains or that any incompetent or convicted men have been taken on. Qualified men are always available at Calcutta owing to the fact that such men are temporarily appointed by the E. B. S. Railway in the jute season and are free at other times.

According to the "Madras Standard" some of the E. B. S. Railway men who have been taken on temporary service as guards by the M. and S. M. Railway, have joined the strikers. On nearing that their old leader, Mr. Engleton, is in Madras they left the Central station and went back to him.

It is further stated that a strike on the S. T. Railway at Salem is imminent.

MESSAGES FROM ALONG THE LINE.

The following messages have been received to-day by the strikers at Madras at the time mentioned against each:—

From Bitragunta, 3-45 A.M., "The Traffic is still on strike."

From Katpadi, 8-56A.M., "On strike."

Jalarpet, 10 A.M., "At Katpadi, Bowringpet and Pakala situation unaltered. They stand by their General's orders."

Gooty, 9-50 A.M., "Traffic all on strike."

Rajahmundry, 10-35 A.M., "Railway authorities and police are interfering with travelling public at Bitragunta. Threats are freely used to strikers to resume. All praise is due to loco. and traffic. Rajamundry men very firm and representative sent north."

AGENT'S NOTICE.

MADRAS, June 4.

The whole of the staff at Donakonda have resumed work to-day, and several goods trains got through Jalarpet yesterday. The pointsmen on Arkonam-Jalarpet section are gradually returning to work.

The following notices have been issued to-day:—

(1) The Agent hereby gives notice to those men who, by remaining away from duty without leave and without giving proper notice, have forfeited all claims to consideration by the company, that new men are being appointed daily to the posts vacated by them. It will, therefore, not be possible to take back into the service all of those who have vacated their posts but he is willing to allow such as he may approve of to rejoin up to 12 noon on Friday the 6th instant, beyond which time no prospect of re-employment can be held out.

The Loco. and Carriage Superintendent have learnt that endeavours are being made to induce the men in the Perambore workshops to remain away from work. From information received it appears that the large majority of the men are desirous to continue work and the Loco. Superintendent wishes, therefore, to assure

them that complete protection will be afforded to those who attend the works. He would also remind them that by absenting themselves from duty without leave they are thereby incurring loss of pay, and running a serious risk of the loss of their retiring gratuities which can only be granted for good and faithful service.

WORKSHOPS STRIKE.

At the Perambore workshops all the artisans went on strike to-day, there are about 5,500 men at the workshops working on daily wages. About 4,000 of these are Eurasian artisans and the rest are Indians drawn from amongst the labouring classes. At 7 a. m. the bell as usual went for summoning the men, but there was great reluctance on their part to turn in for work. Eventually 1,000 men went into the workshops,and after carelessly moving about, represented to the officials that they were unwilling to work because the majority of their comrades had resolved upon a strike. They also added, that they were afraid they would be roughly handled if they did not also go on strike. Mr. Sargeant, Superintendent of Workshops, said he would afford them every possible protection, and they need not be afraid of the other men, but all this was to no purpose and these men also withdrew from the workshops in the course of the morning. The officials finding that they had no other alternative closed the worksnops for the day, and as the strikers were seen to be gathering in the vicinity of the workshops, and their attitude was threatening, the police were sent for.

The strikers on this promptly removed themselves from the scene and at 12 o'clock assembled again in a tope about two furlongs from Perambore railway station. Here Mr. Yardley addressed them dwelling on the value of concerted action. He told the men that all their grievances would be redressed if they held out at any cost. Of course men need not starve because they were on strike, for the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants would help them. The Society had at heart only the well-being of railway employees, and it had also vast resources at its back. Would the men join the society so that the Society might take them under its protection and bring the strike to a successful issue. Mr. Yardley's speech was translated into Tamil by Mr. Mahalinga Iyer, Assistant Station Master of Korukpet. Mr. John Rajagopal, a contractor working in the cause of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, also addressed the meeting in Telugu, and at the conclusion of the meeting about 4,000 men joined the Society, paying down their subscriptions at once and receiving in return a membership card with the signature "General" Rogers prominently stamped on it.

The maistries questioned as to what were the grievances of the men said that they could n t answer that question off hand. The men had undoubtedly many genuine grievances, the maistries said, and among the grievances they give prominence to the harsh treatment that they received at the hands of the various foremen. Men were also unjustly mulcted in their wages when they came late, even though their late coming was due to "workmens' specials" from Central Station and Royapuram arriving late at Perambore. The men also wanted more wages. Questioned if they had represented their grievances to the officials prior to going on strike, the maistries admitted that they had not done so as they were convinced that their representations would be discard ed if not backed up by a strike.

Mr. Sargeant, Superintendent of Workshops, interviewed by a repres ntative, said that he had not the least idea as to why the men refused to work to-day. It was his opinion that on his going to take steps to assure them that adequate police protection would be forth coming that they would return to work. It is understood that the men are drawing up a petition to the Agent, setting forth in it all their grievances.

ANOTHER STRIKE AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, June 4.

It is reported that the whole of the establishment at Perambore workshops have struck this morning.

TRANSHIP PORTERS STILL OUT AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, June 4.

The statement made yesterday that all the city station menials had resumed work was correct only to the extent that it concerned pointsmen and platform porters. The transhipporters, a much larger body, are still out and refuse to accept an increase of two rupees per mensem exclusive of house rent. They demand four rupees more and free housing, as in the case of better paid servants like station masters.

The strike pay was distributed today to the porters of the Cantonment station who are still out demanding higher rate of wages than that accepted by metre-gauge menials. For all practical purposes, however, the strike at this end is finished. Though late, all the trains are running except goods trains.

A party of 45 men of the 61st Pioneers left for Bowringpet last night to augment the Sappers.

AJMERE FAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 4.

In persuance of resolutions passed at a general meeting with Seth Abdoolla Haji Zakaria in the chair, the Cutchi Memon Debating Society, of Karachi, have requested all the different railway administrations to grant half-fare concession rates to pilgrims of all classes to Ajmere during the great annual fair to be held shortly in memory of the Mahomedan Saint Khwaja Moinuddeen Chisti Saheb.

Cures Back-Ache

All external aches and pains can be cured by the application of that wonderful remedy known as Little's Oriental Balm. For back-ache it has no equal. Well rubbed in, it eases the pain—brings almost instant relief. A few applications are usually enough to effect a complete cure.

Thousands of letters have been received from thankful men and women, whose aches and pains have been banished by this healing Balm. Among them are many testifying to its almost miraculous power in curing back-ache, strained muscles, lumbago and kindred ills.

Accept no imitation. Ask for the genuine Little's Oriental Balm and be sure you get it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

THE VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY.

GENEROUS OFFER BY THE RAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, June 4.

A public meeting was held at the Lawley Institute to arrange measures for the celebration of the Viceroy's birthday in accordance with the wishes of Lady Hardinge. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer presided. Among others present were Sir John Atkinson, Col. Wingate, Mr. Young, Messrs. Gahan, Handcock, P. C. Lobo, W. M. Theobald and F. H. Butcher, Father Gudin, the Rev. Steer, Aparao Pantulu, Naray- anamoorthi Pantulu, M. Santappu.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer explained that the object of the meeting was to arrange for the celebration of the first birthday of the Viceroy after his recovery from the effects of the dastardly attack upon his life which had roused universal feelings of horror throughout the country. The escape of His Excellency had caused a thrill of deep and sincere rejoicing throughout the land, and thank sofferings were poured upon Lady Hardinge, who had decided that the Viceroy's birthday should be celebrated in a fitting manner. Of the many distinguished Viceroys he knew of none who had a greater hold upon the hearts of all classes of people in the country than Lord Hardinge. He referred to the generosity with which Viceroy's Government had helped the problems of education and sanitation in furtherance of the wishes of His Majesty the King-Emperor, which were expressed at Delhi. The administration of Lord Hardinge would be a distinct era in the history of the country, and his sympathy with the country was so deep that even when a diy attempt was made on his life his determination that his policy should remain unchanged, was not shaken.

Speaking of the local celebration, Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer said he understood that a sum of Rs, 2,000 at least would be required, as it was estimated that there were 8,000 children in the station. He would appeal not merely to the residents but more especially to the visitors, as he thought that this station had not only special claims upon the Government but also upon the people of the whole Presidency.

The chairman asked Mr. Young to read the correspondence between Lady Hardinge and General Lukis, which was done. An influential committee was then appointed, and Mr. Young announced that Rs. 850 had already been subscribed, and that the Rajah of Vizianagram had offered to defray the whole cost of the children's entertainment and to contribute Rs. 2,000 or more.

It was decided that one individual should not be allowed to contribute the whole cost and Ootacamund be denied th opportunity of subscribing. dastar t was thought that advantage might be taken of the Rajah's generosity in asking him to contribute any dificiency there might be in raising the required sum of Rs. 3,000.

CANTON RIVER PIRACY.

ARREST OF PERPETRATORS.

Twenty-seven of the pirates who captured and robbed the British steamer "Tai" on the Canton River, on April 2, last have been arrested,says a HongKong message. The British steamship "Tai," of 388 tons, owned by the Yil On Steamship Company, of Hong Kong, left her home port on the evening of April 2 for Kong Moon with about 400 passengers on board. Suddenly, it will be remembered, when the vessel was near Lintin Island, which is in Chinese waters, a shot rang out, and simultaneously a body of Chinese, who had appeared to be peaceable passengers, whipped out automatic pistols and revolvers and covered the ship's officers, who were completely taken by surprise and could do no more than obey the peremptory order to put up their hands. While the European officers were thus held up the pirates ransacked the ship from stem to stern and relieved the passengers of their valuables, taking the rings from their fingers and watches from their pockets. The pirates numbered about 80. Some of them had booked as cabin passengers. In the course of their raid on board, they shot dead the assistant quartermaster and wounded four passengers. The assistant quartermaster met his death in the first rush made by the pirates when they swarmed up to the wheelhouse and fired several shots into it. Captain H. J. Holmes, the master of the vessel, was in his cabin conversing with the chief engineer when about 15 of the pirates rushed up, and, rolling the captain and the chief engineer over, threatened to shoot them if they moved. The chief officer was then brought into the cabin with his hands above his head, and all three were made to sit in this position for over an hour. After the Chinese had seized all that they could find in the cabins they came up and bound the hands of the Europeans. Some of the pirates demanded that the officers should all be shot, but a well-dressed Chinese, who had mounted guard over them, protested, and, after much argument, p-rsuaded his accomplices to let the officers live. By this time the vessel was completely in the hands of the pirates, who steered straight for the Kongeu bank and beached the steamer there. After disabling the engines and putting the dynamo out of gear they placed their booty in two of the ship's lifeboats and made their escape. Whenthe pirates had decamped the Europeans were all at liberty again. The chief engineer (Mr. T. D. McCartney) set to work on the engines, and succeeded in restoring one of them to working order. The vessel was got off the bank easily, and returned to Hong Kong under sail and partial steam, reaching port at about 4 p.m. on April 3. The value of the haul made by the pirates was estimated at about £2,500.

A SOLDIER'S EXCUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 4.

A Calicut corrrespondent telegraphs:—Under instructions from the military authorities at Wellington, Private Seamen, of the regiment, stationed there has been arrested by the Calicut police and placed in custody at Westhill on a charge of desertion. He had obtained leave to go to Bangalore to consult a dentist, and appears to have come down here to be married.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

(Continued from page 7.)

they are secure and supreme in the assertion of their own interests. One of the South African ministers has affirmed that no definite promise had been given to Mr. Gokhale that the Poll-tax would be abolished. When Mr. Gokhale made this grateful announcement from many a public platform, no South African minister ever contradicted him. It was never even so much as hinted that he had misunderstood their meaning. I feel that the members of the Union Government were disposed to be conciliatory, but that, swayed by the forces to which they must yield, they have been constrained to withdraw from their moral undertaking. Such of my countrymen as had recklessly charged Mr.Gokhale with having tamely given in to the Blandish of Boer and Britain in South Africa, and with having failed to make a better bargain with them on behalf of Indians, will, I believe, now realize with what terrible difficulties his path was beset.

OUR WEATHER PROPHETS. "Do not prophesy until you know," is a very safe admonition. Our weather prophets or more particularly, our rain-prophets,are not infallible, and, perhaps, they do not claim to be so. I think that all they pretend to is an intelligent anticipation of events. Excepting the rainy season, it needs no prophet to tell the species of weather, from day to day, in India. Our weather, unlike that of Europe, is fixed and certain and no season is so constant in its stern monotony as summer, when the sun is hot and unrelenting, when the sky is brass and the plains are a furnace. Those who can hie them to the hills, escape from the long-drawn trial; but the vast majority, who are condemned to work in the plains,must gasp and sweat, obtaining, those who can afford it, such compensation as electric fans can provide. While the dry season is not variable the monsoon, in the period of its arrival, as well as in its general character, is a mystery, which meteorologists have not yet been able to prove. The meteorological reporter used annually to publish a forecast of the season, and, although he hedged himself round with reservations and nints about unforeseen contingencies, his predictions fell so wide of the mark that he has given up the practice of confiding them to the public. But our acknowledged rain prophets, regardless of the disastrous failures of their vaticinations, are ever to the fore, and they appear from year to year like hardy annuals. The two Europeans, best known in this business, are Mr. Sutcliffe and Mr. Hugh Clements. Mr. Sutcliffe hazarded a guess that the monsoon would reach Bombay by the 25th of May, or even a little earlier, and Mr. Clements foretold more emphatically that there would be a great storm in Bombay on May 29.Both these days have come and gone, leaving us dry and sweltering in about as hot a summer as Bombay has ever experienced. We wish, however,that the calculations of these gentlemen will prove even roughly and approximately true, in which case we shall have abundant rain this year. Indian Pundits and Astrologers have also been trying their hand at weather-prophasy, and whether they hit or miss, as chance might determine, and they miss oftener than they hit,—they are nevertheless not lacking in assurance, nay, confidence begets confidence, and if they were halting, and dubious and diffident in asserting their pretensions, however wary and discreet they may be in the skilful wording of their predictions, they would shake the faith of their numerous constituents. Cervantes in his master piece, relates the story of a sooth-sayer who could foretell when the year would be plentiful or sterile, and, as he could tell his friends which crop would flourish most in a given year, they became extremely rich in a short time. Even so, there are Indians who go to the reader of stars and signs to know all about the coming rains, basing their commercial or gambling speculations on their prophesies, in the vain hope of making a fortune. We have amongst us any number of prophets of varying pretensions, but none has yet been able to penetrate the mysteries of the monsoon.

DION.

BURMA BANK CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 4.

Before the full Bench of the Chief Court, Mr. McDonell today continued his arguments in support of the conviction of three of the accused in the Bank of Burma case. On the question of sentence, counsel said he did not see that Section 71, Indian Penal Code had any application whatever. Mr. McDonell said he would contend in conclusion that his friends were not surprised at the line taken by the prosecution. On no less than three occasions, apart from the summing up, the Judge held that the defence knew all along that the question of goodness or badness of the principle of these debts was involved. Further,counsel stated that the assertion of the words "to charge," was perfectly defensible, but if their honours were inclined to think that these words should not appear in the charge, they could be treated as unnecessary. The accused had in no way been prejudiced, because every particle of the evidence admitted would be relevant to go to the jury on the charge, with the wodrs objected to struck out. As far as presumptions were concerned, the counsel considered that, for the most part, they were in his favour, but even so their Honours had to judge the summing up as a whole.

The hearing will be concluded tomorrow.

The "Ceylon Observer" says:—"The South Indian Railway's exhaustive survey of the reef called Adam's Bridge is understood to show that the cost of a causeway across it—allowing complete rail connection between India and Ceylon—is not so great as to leave it outside the realm of practical engineering and finance for any length of time. The S. I. R. Agent's flying visit to England will doubtless be utilised by him in conferences regarding the next steps to be taken in this work of Colonial, Imperial, and even world importance."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

(Continued from page 6).

MAWSON'S PARTY AND WIRELESS.

A wireless message on the 12th inst. explains the occasional failure to communicate it says:—Wireless must and plaint are in good condition, although Aurora and magnetic storms in line between here and Macquarie Island often interfere with transmission of messages. This month there has been slightly less wind than in the corresponding month of last year, although we have experienced some severe snow falls, which have practically snowed up hut. Anyway, there is no chance of the but being blown away now winter has set in. Last year the bay was only frozen over for a couple of days, but now it is frozen hard for as great a distance as the eye can see. "Shortly before the bay froze over there was an exodus of all penguins and seals. The only birds now remaining are Antarctic petrels and snow petrels. One of the dogs presented to us by Amundsen met with an accident and had to be killed. He was immediately pounced upon by the others, ripped open, and eaten. All scientific instruments are running well, and we are collecting some valuable data. As bay is frozen over we expect to be able to do some interesting marine work in the early spring. The climate is fine and bracing. All members are in the best of health.

STRANGE DENIZENS OF THE DEEP.

Some curious fish were included in the hauls made by the Federal trawler Endeavour in her last investigation of the Australian Bight, from which she returned on Saturday.

The Director of Fisheries (Mr. Dannevig) remarked that at depths of between 300 fathoms and 450 fathoms they found many new species of fish, some of which had eyes as big as saucers. "It is an absolutely new world" said Mr. Dannevig. "Some of the fish are most beatifully ornamented with silver or scarlet blotches; others have an arrangement like luminous spots on the under side. I have no doubt that fish like these are the production of light phosphorescence or otherwise.

Mr. Dannevig despatched 14 packages of new specimens to Sydney for classification, and these will be subsequently distributed among the Australian museums. The trawler found commercial fish in depths down to 200 fathoms and nearly two tons were obtained Strangely rocky limestone ledges were struck at a depth of 250 fathoms, particularly to the south of Eucla. No difficulties were experienced in trawling at great depth. On one occasion 950 yards of wire was used on each end of the net.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

"What are you going to do in this mater?" Such was the question put to the Presbyterian Assembly by the Rev. John Gillan, who declared that as long as the French had control in the New Hebrides, kidnapping and other atrocities would continue to outrage the feelings of Christians. He was speaking on the report of the foreign missions' committee, which regretted that there was no improvement in the political situation in the New Hebrides. "Indeed," stated the report "the dual control (British and French) seems utterly hopeless in the face of French defiance of the law. Mr. John Gillan related instances of kidnapping on the part of the French in the New Hebrides, and hinted at the shocking way in which women were treated. Under existing conditions atrocities, he declared, were rampant, and he strongly urged the purchasing by Great Britain of the French interests in the islands. He said that he could relate particulars of outrages committed by the French and condoned by the authorities which would be so shocking as to bring him "called to order." He fervently trusted that something would soon be done to put an end to a state of things only compatible with the most malignant form of barbarity. The joint control had proved an utter failure, for the French defied the law as they liked and committed the most barbarous atrocities without being punished.

AN ENGINEERING ERROR.

In giving his impressions on the Northern Territory, gained during his recent visit, Mr. J. F. Allen, the Mayor East Fremantle, said that it was the intention of the authorities there to blow up a railway bridge which had been erected at a cost of about £2,000 owing to an error having been made in its construction. The secretary to the Department of External Affairs has now received advice from the Northern Territory authorities to the effect that the statement is incorrect. It is explained that an error was made by an officer in charge of the work, who had since resigned from the service, in extending the wings of the concrete wall at either side of the bridge, and it was decided to cut down the walls to save the cost of unnecessary and useless filling. Prior to the construction of the bridge there was a level crossing, the danger of which had been a matter of comment for some years. It is pointed out that the bridge serves the main and practically the only outlet from Port Darwin to the country, and carries all the road traffic.

A.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 4

The prices realised at today's opium sale show a drop of nearly three lakhs of rupees as compared with the last sale. Only 575 chests of the uncertified drug were offered and realised Rs. 14,29,450 against Rs. 17,19,820 for same number of chests last year. Today's average price per chest was Rs. 2,486 compared with Rs. 2,991 last month.

POLO AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA JUNE 4.

Two games were played last evening in the Beresford Polo Tournament. The first was between the Patiala "A" team and the Viceroy's Staff, in which the Staff won by 5 goals to 3. In the second game the Cammander-in-Chief's Staff beat Patiala "B" by 9 games to 4.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

ANJUMAN ZEYA-UL-ISLAM.

The following telegram was sent to the Private Secretary to H. E The Governor of Bombay at Mahableshwar:—"On behalf of the Members of the Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam, Bombay, I respectfully beg to offer congratulation on the birthday of His Imperial Majesty King George V and pray the Almighty for return of many of them.—Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, Chief Kazi of Bombay.

BANSDA.

In honour of the auspicious occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty King-Emperor George V, a parade was held in the Durbar ground here of the mounted and the foot police of the State. A "feu-de-joie" was fired. The State band played the National Anthem. A Durbar was held in which all the officers and respectable citizens of the State assembled. The day was observed as a general holiday in the public offices and the schools, while sweetmeats were distributed to the school children and the poor.

POONA.

Sri Mahabhagwat of Kurtkoti, addressed, in Sanskrit, a largely attended meeting held in Poona on the auspicious occasion of the King-Emperor's birthday on the subject of religious education. He said that religion, like the reason forms the distinguishing feature in man. Western countries, he said, regard morality as their religion while in India morality forms the vital part of it. He pointed out the great similarity between ancient Indians nd modern Germans who both based education on religion and quoted one of Lord Lamington's utterances in support of this. He then dwelt on the spirit of religious toleration prevailing in India, where ne is quite free to choose the paths of austerity, knowledge or action or devotion. He then appealed to them to make an interesting study of their ancient language Sanskrit, which surely reveals to them hidden knowledge of the old, yet much unknown.

AGRA.

His Majesty the King-Emperor's birth day was celebrated right loyally yesterday. Troops in the garrison paraded in review order. A Royal Salute was fired by the Artillery and the Infantry fired a "feu-de-joie." In the morning, Mr. G. R. Dampire, I. C. S., District Magistrate presided at a very pleasant function organised by Munshi Birhma Shankar and held in the Mufidai-Am School.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy presiding.

Before proceeding with the business the chairman congratulated Mr. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, upon the honour of C. I. E., which title was conferred upon him by His Majesty the King-Emperor. No distinction, Mr. Chinoy remarked, was ever more richly deserved and he and his committee felt most gratified that the valuable services of their energetic Commissioner were graciously recognized. Mr. Cadell was in the midst of a bright and active public service career and he hoped this honour was the indication of many more to come. Mr. Chinoy. on behalf of himself and the Committee, wished Mr. Cadell a long life with happiness to enjoy this and many other honours that might come.

Mr. James MacDonald thought that Mr. Cadell deserved much better and greater honour than what was conferred upon him.

Mr. Cadell, gratefully acknowledging the compliment, remarked that C. I. E. was the honour conferred upon his predecessors. Even Mr. Harvey than whom Bombay had not a better Municipal Commissioner, was not conferred upon a higher title. Mr. Cadell expressed his gratification for the honour, which was given him for what small things he had done. If his administration as a Municipal Commissioner was successful, Mr. Cadell said, it was due to the support and encouragement he received from the Corporation. He thanked Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy for the kind words he spoke about him.

The Committee then proceeded with the ordinary business before them.

The Commissioner reported that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of cast iron pipes, special castings, sluice valves, venturi meters, etc., required in connection with the duplication of the Tansa Main, the following tenders were received:—

Supply of C. I. Pipes, etc., for 24-inch Queen's Road Main, etc.,—(1) Messrs.Turner Hoare and Co.; Rs. 1,54,485. (2) Messrs. The Universal Agency Co, Rs. 1,67,072; (3) Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, Rs. 1,76,732.

Supply of 48-inch and 36-inch C. I. Pipes and Special Castings—(1) Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Rs. 21,88,770; (2) Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, Rs. 24,72,141.

Supply of Sluice Valves, Penstocks, etc.,—(1) Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, Rs. 85,622; (2) Messrs.Turner Hoare and Co., Rs. 94,111.

Supply of 48-inch Venturi. Meters, etc.—(1) Messrs. John Fleming and Co., Rs. 14,416; (2) Messrs. Macbeth Brothers, Rs. 17,872; (3) Messrs Turner Hoare and Co., Rs. 26,545.

As the tenders of the following firms for the supply of different articles were the lowest, the Commissioner proposed to accept them, subject to the approval of the Standing Committee, to contracts being entered into with the firms at their tendered rates:—(1) Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. for C. I. Pipes for 24-inch Queens Road Main at Rs. 1,54,485; (2) Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. for 48-inch and 36inch C. I. pes and specials at Rs. 21,88,770; (3) Messrs. Macbeth Brothers for Sluice Valves Penstocks, etc., at Rs. 85,622; (4) Messrs. John Fleming and Co. for 48-inch Venturi meters at Rs. 14,416.

The cost of the firstmentioned supply would be met, the Commissioner stated, from the grant of Rs. 2,67,768 sanctioned under the Corporations Resolution of 18th November, 1912, for laying an additional outlet main from the Malabar Hill Reservoir along Queen's Road as far as Princess Street, etc., as this work formed part of the work of distributing mains in the City in connection with the Tansa Reduplication Scheme. As regards the other three supplies, the cost would be met from the provisions made for duplicating syphons 1 to 8, raising Tansa Main and Distributing Mains in the City.

The Committee accepted the Commissioner's request on certain conditions.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Agents: TREACHER & Co. Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co. Limited &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.
Lifting and Traversing Jacks.
Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

THE
NEWEST IDEAS
N LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN
PLANS OF THE
NORWICH
NION MUTUAL
LIFE Office.
APPLY AT ONCE
For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Reliable Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance
TION POLICIES HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS
STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE
EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—
From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?
et us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
for the benefit of yourself and your family.
FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—
W. & A GRAHAM & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
AGENTS WANTED.

INOCULATION AGAINST DESEASE.

A NEW METHOD.

In recent years there have been a number of successful experiments on a large scale, with a view to inducing immunity against typhoid fever, It has been found, however, that the method of injecting the preparation under the skin is in some cases accompanied by disagreeable consequences. The use of the hypodermic injection is also by itself an additional danger point, for in the hands of careless workers there is danger of blood poison. For these reasons many investigators have sought for another method of "vaccination" against typhoid fever. Prof Jules Courmont of the University of Lyons has found such a method.

With the aid of his assistant, Dr. A. Rochaix, Dr. Courmont first tried to introduce the vaccination material through the mouth of the animals with which he experimented—rabbits, goats, and guinea pigs. The material used consisted of a quantity of the typhoid "toxin" prepared by cultivating the bacilli in special mixtures and then heating the mass to about 128 deg. Fahr. The heat kills the bacteria, but does not affect the poison. If a small quantity of this is introduced into the body, the white corpuscles are induced to secrete the appropriate anti-toxin, and thus prepare the blood against a possible larger invasion in the future. But it was found that swallowing the "toxin" did not produce the desired results. This can be understood when we consider that the action of the juices of the stomach, the liver and the pancreas upon the toxin must either have destroyed it or modified it considerably before it could be absorbed into the blood through the walls of the intestines.

When it was demonstrated that this method was not efficacious! Prof. Courmont conceived the idea of getting the material into the large intestine "directly." For this purpose he used the same animals and gave each a number of irrigations: the results were entirely satisfactory, the animals becoming completely immune to typhoid germs. To make sure that the method would apply to human beings, the same experiments were repeated with a number of volunteers. Each received three enemas containing about three ounces of the killed typhoid culture at intervals of five days. As it was of course impossible to infect the young men with typhoid germs in order to find out whether this intestinal "vaccination" was effective, another method had to be resorted to. That was testing the behaviour of the blood in relation to the specific microbes. Now in every case experimented upon it was found that the serum of the subject's blood killed cultures of typhoid bacteria. And in no case was there any unfavorable or even unpleasant reaction as a result of the treatment. This method promises much for our future health.

Intestinal vaccination of the same kind was also tried on the experimental animals, using the bacteria of "blue pus" instead of typhoid bacilli. The induced immunity was complete in every case. "Scientific American."

ANTISEPTIC PROPERTIES OF TOBACCO.

Like many other narcotic poisons, nicotine has certain properties which give it definite value in medicine when employed in the proper way and by competent agents. Thus poultices of fresh tobacco leaves have long been employed to give relief in cases of gout, neuralgia, and rheumatic pains. A concentrated solution of the fresh leaves is said to be good for dandruff, ringworm, etc. Tobacco is also employed as a remedy for skin diseases of cattle, and is commonly used to destroy parasites in vineyards and orchards. Recent investigations showing its high value as an antiseptic agent are summarized in "Le Correspondant" (Paris) from which we quote: The researches of Tassinari and Molisch have now demonstrated the actual antiseptic value of tobacco with regard both to vertebrates and to inferior creatures.

Tobacco smoke serves to retard or arrest the development of certain pathological bacteria, Amœba, ciliated infusoria, etc., soon die in the tiny glass cage in which they are placed for study under the microscope, if a single puff of tobacco smoke be injected therein. It seems to act upon them as an anesthetic, exactly as do the vapors of ether and chloroform.

This bactericinal and antiseptic action has not yet been fully elucidated, but the Italian physiologist Cavarallo has proved "(La Stomatologia," Milan, 1910) that smoking not only increases the flow of saliva (which probably explains the uneasiness of smokers after eating until they are able to indulge in pipe or cigar) but also sterilizes it. He also declares that tobacco is never the cause of oral inflammation and the epithelial tumors of mouth and tongue, though it may be the determining agent which makes such causes, which are many and complex in character, active.

When these statements of Cavarallao were published they roused much controversy being bitterly attacked by the enemies of tobacco, though they were supported by a series of clinical experiments. His conclusions, however, have just been brilliantly confirmed by the work of Prof. Wencke of the Imperial Institute of Berlin, who made many experiments during the recent cholera epidemic at Hamburg. Prof. Wencke was struck by the fact that the workers in the cigar factories of that city were not attacked by the scourge, even when living in surroundings similar or identical with those of its victims. On making investigation he found the water employed in one of the factories contained considerable numbers of septic vibrions, yet none of these was found alive on the finished cigars. This led him to definite experiments. Some of the tobacco leaves were moistened with water containing the bacilli of cholera in the number of 1,500,000,000 to the cubic centimeter. At the end of 24 hours these were all found to be dead. A second experiment was made with saliva containing cholera germs, placed on a glass plate and exposed for 5 minutes to tobacco smoke, which completely sterilized it. Finally it was found that a fumigation of from 25 to 30 seconds with tobacco smoke sufficed to disinfect the "dejecta" of patients seriously affected by attacks of cholera. It is believed that other harmful microbes will be shown by future experiments to be similarly destroyed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

A GOLDEN THROAT.

Signor Caruso, who is singing at Covent Garden, is stated to be receiving £500 for each performance. The famous tenor last sung at Covent Garden in 1907. His present season in London is for six weeks, singing once or twice a week. The house for the first performance was "sold out" some days before. Not a seat was to be had at the theatre' and that in spite of the fact that prices had been practically doubled all round.

TEACHING BY MACHINE.

A combination of the gramophone with a moving band that shows the words that are spoken has been brought out by a Parisian gramophone company as a mechanical device for teaching foreign languages. As the record pronounces a sentence in the language being studied, the written words pass before the eyes of the student on the band!

PANAMA LANDSLIDES.

Reports received at the War Department in Washington state that the landslides at the Culebra cut, in the Isthmus of Panama, are more dangerous than ever, and they suggest that the situation is so serious that it may be necessary to postpone the opening of the Canal, now fixed for January, 1915. The section of the cut in which landslides occur is now nearly two miles long,

THE FASHION OF APPENDICITIS.

According to Dr. Josiah Oldfield, who has been lecturing on "Diet and Appendicitis," the removal of the appendix has become as fashionable now as blood-letting was in the days of Robin Hood. When Mr. Asquith came to redeem his promise about the constitution of the House of Lords, said the lecturer, he would have pressure brought to bear upon him that no one should be considered eligible for an aristocratic a House unless he had had his plebeian appendix removed at least once!

SENSATIONAL BOWLING.

Morfes, the young ex-Kent professional, has made a sensational debut in Scottish cricket. Playing for his new club, Fifeshire, against Clackman an County, he was successful in capturing the whole of the latter's wickets, his analysis reading :—

O.	M.	R.	W.
12·2	6	11	10

He received a great ovation, and was carried shoulder high to the pavilion at the finish.

SAVED BY HIS PIPE.

At Corbeil, a man has been saved from drowing by his pipe. His name is Bustel, and he was fishing from a punt with a friend when the boat was overturned, and the fishermen thrown into the water. M. Bustel was unable to swim, but his companion was more expert, and attempted to save him. While fishing M. Bustel had been smoking his pipe, which he retained in his mouth when the punt capsized. His freind seized the pipe, which the drowing man gripped with the energy of despair and, the pipe holding out under the strain, M. Bustel was safely towed to the bank.

NAPOLEON'S CHAIR.

Mr. Paget, of Worton Court, Isleworth, has in his possession a chair which Napoleon Bonaparte used while in exile at St. Helena. It is a handsome dining chair of mahogany, inlaid with ebony and mounted in boule, with a leather seat. Let into the front of the back crosspiece is a brass tablet inscribed as follows: This chair belonged to Buonaparte whilst he resided at Longwood, S. Helena, and was presented to Colonel Drinkwater by Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe with a certificate of its identity, August 20. 1834."

NO HEROICS.

"There are no heroics at a colliery disaster, and there are no heroes," declared a grimy-faced Cadeby miner to whom a Press representative put the question. "I know, because I've been there more than once," he added tersely. If a man risks his life to try and save his pals he does so because it comes natural to do it. If any one started coming any heroics or super-heroics he'd get himself into bother. If there are lives to be saved we are out to save them. It isn't a question of heroics at all. It is foolish to talk about risking lives when there is no hope of saving the men who are below. How do we know they are beyond saving until we have been to see ?"

BALLOONIST'S EXCITING TRIP.

Mr. R. Bramhall, of Bradford, and a passenger named Mr. J. W. Swithenbank, of that city, went up in a balloon from Peel Park gate, had an exciting landing on the moors beyond Hellifield. The wind was blowing hard at the ascent, and it drove the balloon at a terrific speed. When the descent was attempted the basket crashed into a mountain wall. For four miles the grappling irons were dragged through marshy ground in one of the wildest parts of England. Mr. Swithenbank held pluckily to the valve line, thought he was repeatedly hurled against the said of the car, badly bruising his face, hands, and shoulders. A landing was finally effected at Burn Fell, near Slaidburn, where the irons fastened under the bank of a bog hole, the balloon being 100 yards away rocking and swaying in the wind.

SPELLING CONTORTIONS.

Amusing instances of curious spelling by scholars at the London, County Council scholarship examinations last December are given in the report of the chief examiner. As an instance of the "astonishingly bad English" met with in some of the papers he quotes the following extract: "And if it aint time to go home, we play in the play ground wate to its are farse fore" (4-30 p. m.). The examiner gives the following examples of misspelt words Libary, oes (for hose), teatures, Titantic, sauce (for source), omlibus, gordinsly. Other "howlers" include: "The Thames is not like a well, it is like a seaside," and "Kings carry their sepulchres in their hands."

EMPIRE DRUG FARMS.

Meetings in connection with the jubilee conference of the British Pharmaceutical Conference are to be held in London during July, and to mark the completion of fifty years' work as a clearing-house for new drug discoveries number of distinguished delegates have been invited from the British dominions and many foreign countries. The extraordinary thing is that while drugs now play such an important part in everyday commercial and personal life their supply is often a matter of accident. An extensive scheme of drug farms in various parts of the Empire, aided, if posible, by a Government grant, is regarded in many quarters as a necessity.

BURGOYNE

It is acknowledged that upon the purity of the blood depends the general health of the whole system and the majority of the ills to which mankind is heir, can be traced to impoverished blood. These can be avoided by that greatest of all remedies for disorders of the blood.

BURGOYNE'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA

This elegant preparation is made from the finest Jamaica Sarsaparilla and combined with Salts of Iodine in the proportion requisite to produce the best results in administration. Burgoyne's Iodised Sarsaparilla is a most agreeable and palatable medicine and should be taken in all cases of

SCURVY SKIN ERUPTIONS
SCROFULA GLANDULAR SWELLINGS

and all Complaints arising from impurity of the blood.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.

FOR PURITY

THE BEST PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE, AND ON EASY PAYMENTS.
PIANOS BY
BRINSMEAD, KNAKE, ERARD, BECHSTEIN, COLLARD AND COLLARD SCHIEDMAYER, AND OTHERS
NEW PIANOS, Rs. 300 to 4,500.
USED PIANOS FROM Rs. 150.

S. ROSE & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
STRACHAN & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery*.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.

Manufacturers:—
WHITAKER & CO.,
LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

DON'T STAY WEAK!

"Osogen"
THE NEW ROYAL TONIC
— WILL GIVE YOU —
VIGOUR AND VITALITY

This wonderful new Medicine revitalizes the spinal nerve centres and creates new vital force.

THE wonderful new medical discovery, Osogen, quickly renews vigour and vitality, and restores the full powers of superb manhood and glorious womanhood.

This combination of serum and the Glycerophosphates often prescribed by Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to his late Majesty King Edward VII., is an amazing rejuvenator and restorative of the virile strength of youth to both men and women. It is supplied to Royalty, and thousands of Medical Men recognise its wonderful curative and vigour-giving power in cases of

Loss of Vital Power
Premature Old Age
Nervous Debility
Weak Back
"Run Down" Feeling
Involuntary Blushing
Loss of Will Power
Want of Control
Want of Self-Confidence
Brain Fag
Weak Memory
Neurasthenia
Anæmia
Kidney Disorders

Osogen is of marvellous value to the aged, or the prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits.

A correspondent writes from Gainsborough:

"Osogen is marvellous. After using only a little more than one bottle I already feel 10 years younger. My sleep is sound and dreamless, and I am stronger in every way."

YOU CAN BE STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

There is no need for you to stay weak and depressed. Osogen will give you strength and vigour, a flawless digestive system, rich blood and a fund of vital nerve force sufficient to meet all demands.

By the laws of nature you should be strong, vigorous and active until you are eighty. If you are weak, nervous or debilitated, begin to-day and let Osogen give you new nerve power. Obtain a bottle of your chemist or store. Take it, and watch results.

Quickly you will feel its effect as it literally pours new life-force into your system. A sensation of strength will take the place of that "tired feeling." Depression will vanish, and self-confidence will be restored. Continue to take it daily and you will always possess health and vigour in abundance.

LEADING CHEMISTS SUPPLY OSOGEN.

Leading Chemists have undertaken the distribution of Osogen in India. The price in Great Britain is 2/9 per bottle, or about five times the 2/9 size 11/-.

Among the Chemists who have specially undertaken to supply Osogen are: Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Butto, Kristo, Paul & Co., Calcutta; W. E. Smith & Co., Madras; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Thompson & Taylor, Bombay; Treacher & Co., Bombay; Army & Navy Stores, Calcutta and Bombay; De Souza & Co., Rangoon; British Pharmacy, Rangoon.

Obtain a bottle of Osogen now, and soon you will again enjoy virile health and strength and the powers which make life worth living.

Proprietors: THE OSOGEN CO., 88, Chancery Lane, LONDON, W.C.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

S-V-R PENS
(SUAVITER)

Neither corrodes nor breaks, and writes with touch, smooth as velvet. To give your writing precision and character try the S-V-R.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, also by A. H. WHEELER & CO., BOMBAY and ALLAHABAD, and WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., at all their Stores.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
CABLE "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON

THE TWO SERVICES.

COMING NAVAL DISPLAYS.

Although it has been generally expected that King George would make a visit to the Fleet before the summer manœuvres, there is as yet no indication of such an event in the programme of his Majesty's movements for the next two or three months. It was in the second week of May last year that the King proceeded to Weymouth in the royal yacht and stayed for three days with he ships of the First and Second Fleets, assembled in the Bay, proceeding to sea with them for firing practice and torpedo attacks, and witnessing hydro-aeroplane and aeroplane flights. A similar opportunity for the King to spend a few days with his ships does not seem likely to occur now before the manœuvres, but the precedent of July 1910, may be followed, and an informal inspection made of the Fleet on a war footing immediately after it returns from manœuvres, as was done in Torbay with the Fleet under Sir William May's command. In the meantime, it is quite probable that the occasion of the visit of the French President to England on June 23, will be marked by some kind of naval spectacle. When M. Poincare's predecessor made his official visit to King Edward in May, 1908, the Channel Fleet, under Lord Charles Beresford, was present at Dover to welcome him, and the passage across was made in the French cruiser "LeonGambetta" Whether Dover or Portsmouth is selected as the port of arrival this time, there is certain to be one or more squadrons of the First Fleet present to welcome the guest of the King and the nation. Moreover, as the French manœuvrers in the Channel do not begin until July 2, some of the ships may be detailed to escort the vessel in which the President makes the journey to England. Later on there will be the novel review of the Mercantile Marine, which King George will hold at Liverpool on July 11, in the course of the Royal visit to Lancashire. At this unique spectacle, and at the opening of the Gladstone Dock on the same day, the Royal Navy will be represented by the cruisers "Lancaster" and "Liverpool," than which no more fitting vessels for the purpose could have been chosen. Two naval displays are therefore already projected for the coming summer, and it could not fail to give pleasure to the Navy if, in addition, King George saw his way to repeat his visit of May last.

STATUS OF FLEET BASES.

No doubt the basing of the prospective Imperial Squadron on Gibraltar is partly responsible for the revival of the rumour that "The Rock" is to be raised to the status of a vice-admiral's command, and that the officer holding the appointment will also be the Governor of the island. It is quite conceivable that a naval regime would be acceptable to the resident population as an indication of the development of the station for naval purposes, whereas there seems no probability that it will be strengthened as a fortress. The Imperial Squadron when on is to use Gibraltar as a pivot, will not, however, be created for at least two years, which will not synchronise with the expiration of Rear-Admiral Frederic Brock's tenure as senior officer in charge of the station, so that the change—assuming the rumour to be well founded—may then take effect. It is also stated that the Admiralty contemplate raising the status of the senior officer in charge of the naval establishments at Portland when Captain Owen Gillett's appointment terminates shortly. As the southern base of the Home Fleets Portland is certainly under-estimated in importance by the senior officer ashore being a post captain. A commodore, if not a junior flag officer, would be more in conformity with the position which Portland has attained as a base under recent schemes for disposing the Home Fleets to the best strategical advantage.

ABANDONMENT OF THE BATTLE-CRUISER.

We are now within measurable distance of the time when both the King and the Queen will have "namesake" ships flying the White Ensign. His Majesty King George V. is already represented in the nomenclature of the fleet by one of the finest battleships in commission, and the illustrious title of Queen Mary will shortly be borne by an effective unit in the battle-cruiser of this name which to-morrow will leave her birthplace at Jarrow for Devonport, to be prepared for her trials. The passing into service of the Queen Mary will mark the penultimate stage of the battle-cruiser era in ship building as the Tiger only will remain to complete the short chapter. The battle cruiser is being elbowed out by the swift battleship—the vessel which will embody the principle that the most expensive ship ought also to be, for all practical purposes, the strongest, as Mr. Churchill expressed when he explained the current building programme. It is symptomatic of the evolution of the armoured ship that since he succeeded to the position of First Lord of the Admiralty about eighteen month ago, Mr. Churchill eulogised the battle cruiser as a type of ship "which may be used in the course of an action to gain an advantageous position in regard to the enemy's line, to cross that line or to turn it, and also may be available for the purpose of bringing a hostile fleet to action." The utility of the battle-cruiser in fleet actions is a point upon which experts differ, and the noteworthy performance last week of the Japanese Kongo, which, on a displacement of 27,500 tons, carries eight 14-inch guns and sixteen 6-inch guns, and realised over 25 knots, will not help to silence adverse criticism on the abandonment of the type by the British Admiralty and its replacement by a compromise—the swift battleship.

ARMY OFFICER'S PAY.

A correspondent of the "Morning Post," who states that he is the father of two sons now serving, and himself one of three brothers who have served their Sovereign and country conjointly for nearly one hundred years, offers what he considers is an obvious solution of the difficulties surrounding the officer's pay question. He puts forward the view that it is the consensus of opinion in the Army that the present tinkering with the adequate pay question is a useless waste of time, unless every Regular officer is given an allowance of 4s. per diem for the purpose of meeting his subsistence expenses. The question of messing expenses in the Army is a somewhat serious one, and there is no doubt that it one of the problems which a special committee—of which at the War Office so many are assembled on various subjects—might very well find a solution to. One has only to take up some of the regimental messing accounts, either of the officers or of the soldiers, to find that the basis from which they are all run is so diversified as to be utterly confusing. In the case of the men we have found that not only is there a difference of quite 25 per cent. as regards the contributions made in aid of the Government rations through the monthly charges against the individuals, but in the cases of the officers' messes it may be truthfully said that in certain regiments the charges for messing expenses are a hundred per cent. higher than they are in others. This is, of course, a ridiculous state of affairs, and when summarised and dealt with truthfully, it can hardly be decribed as anything else than chaos. We agree with the correspondent referred to above that a satisfactory solution of the pay question will never be reached until this matter of subsistence is settled by the Army Council, and we believe that an allowance of 4s. per diem would be adequate to cover all expenses in the feeding account. As it is impossible to concede to the Army officer similar privileges to those conceded to his naval confrere, as regards his wine bill, we think the Army Council would do well to call together a Committee of officers and Members of Parliament to deal thoroughly with this question of the officer's pay from the standpoint of how he is to subsist without resorting to the money-lenders during the first five years that he holds His Majesty's commission, if he is a poor man with nothing but his pay to draw upon.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A LINEN AND CLOTH ALLIANCE.

I came across a most effective little morning costume writes Helen Newton in the "Daily News" made of brick-red and white check cloth in a small, close pattern. The skirt was not particularly noteworthy, for it was just a plain straight one, with two rows of small dull-red china buttons, coming down the centre from waist to hem. The coat was very new and extremely pretty for morning or holiday wear. It fastened with one large button at the waist, the fronts then disappearing, cut-away fashion, into a tailed back. The neck was cut with a deep V, outlined each side by a row of china buttons, but what made the coat look so original and summer-like were the deep cuffs, half waistbelt (which was slipped through large eyelet holes at the sides and fastened underneath the front of the coat) waistcoat, deep collar, and tie of soft white linen. This trimming of cloth with linen is a charming idea for summer suits, especially, too, as such etceteras can always be made removable. A coat like this would also look extremely well in sponge cloth or soft linen for seaside wear.

A SILK COATEE.

The girl who goes out a good deal, but who has not an over-big dress allowance, will find a fashionable little silk coatee a great economy. If well chosen, and not too startling in colour or design, a coat of this description can do duty for quite half a dozen frocks and look different every time. A pretty little model to be seen the other morning was in soft jade-green ribbed silk, and was worn over a simple little crepe-de-chine frock of the same colour. The long sleeves were put in with the Raglan armhole and the open fronts were trimmed each side with small black satin buttons and a tiny frill of white lawn. The corsage was slightly gathered at the waist before being joined to the smart little basque, and to hide the seam came a pretty draped sash (with ut ends) in lovely embroidery in shades of dull gold, pink, blue and black. The pretty turned-down collar is of white satin edged with the embroidery, and it fastens in front with a neat little bow of black satin. This coatee looked particularly nice with the crepe-de-chine frock, but the changes could be rung with equal effect by a white muslin or broderie Anglaise dress, a black satin, a flowered crepe voile, a striped crepon, a linen, and, if one wished to be very up-to-date, a frock vivid blue or chaudron colour.

THE HIP SASH.

The broad hip sash is not gaining nearly as many friends as its originators expected. I am not really surprised, for it is by no means a becoming fashion, though it has a certain picturesqueness that adds charm to some figures. To my mind it does not look right with the present style of dress, for it seems to want a short pleated skirt to give it the best effect. However, fashion says it is to be worn with the long draped skirt, so that ends the matter. Only the hipless should adopt such a style, for it is obvious that a sash folded round the waist and hips could not possibly tend to give a slim effect.

THE FASHIONABLE STRIPE.

For summer frocks of the washable type stripes, narrow and wide, will be very popular again. The pattern can be arranged perpendicularly or horrizontally or both in charming French frock of pink and white striped zephyr the corsage and top part of the skirt showed perpendicular stripes, then came a division, and three bands of white lingerie embroidery threaded through with pink ribbon and then a knee-deep band of the zephyr with the stripes going all round the figure. The long sleeves also had bands of lingerie embroidery threaded with ribbon, which came in the middle of the upper arm immediately below the long shoulder yoke.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE
HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th June, 1913.

372. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant.
Dress. Mufti.
353 Musketry—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 8th instant.
Distance 200 yards.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.
The Range is allotted to "G" Company on Saturday the 7th instant for Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

Among the sums received by the treasurers of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society towards the special Putumeyo fund is a cheque for £25 from the Rani of Sarawak.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, week and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

India's Call for Engineers

Never in the whole history of India have such splendid opportunities been offered to ambitious and enterprising men as are now offered, particularly to Electrical and Mechanical and Sanitary Engineers, etc. In the various Public Works Departments and Government Offices, Mills, etc., there is a large demand for men, who have received thorough training, which enables them to fill one of the above positions.

Such knowledge means position, promotion, and power. This spells success, and hence, every man who really desires to advance in the world should acquire this indispensable knowledge.

Take one typical instance of this development—we refer to the gigantic Tata Hydro Electric Scheme, now in full course of construction, which will supply Bombay with water, electric light and power, and when completed will create a greatly increased demand for those with Electrical and Mechanical knowledge.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The use of electricity in India is spreading enormously; in fact electricity is fast becoming the driving power of the wheels of commerce, and is daily being applied to new industries all over India.

Men are wanted. Men whose minds have been technically trained. Men of knowledge, who can win commercial and industrial victories. Men who can be relied upon to execute responsible work. The call and demand for such men is enormous. What are you doing? Are you ready and prepared to accept such a post? If not—why not? Good men always secure good positions.

You should therefore, on your own behalf, at once commence your technical training, and the very wisest plan is to gain technical education from the celebrated Electrical Engineer Institute of Corresponden ce Instruction.

Their courses cover all branches and equip you fully, making you competent to fill the most important and best paid position, thereby greatly increasing your earning capacity.

This Institute will bring success to you, the same way as it has brought success to thousands of others throughout the world. Write to-day and secure full particulars. Remember that this Institute supplies a thorough training at reasonable fees.

India wants good men—wants you—why not then acquire the knowledge which will assure you good position, pay and prospects.

We train you in the following:

Electrical Engineering	**Mechanical Engineering**
Electricians' Course	**Building Construction**
Electric Light and Power	**Sanitary Engineering**
Short Electrical Course	**Design of Bridges, Roofs etc.**
Telegraphy (advanced)	**Mechanical Drawing and Machine Design**

Local Agents:—G. N. PARANJAPE, Bharucha Buildings, (N) Princess Street, Bombay.
W. McPHERSON, 13 (N) Crooked Lane (Off Waterloo Street), Calcutta.
Electrical Engineer, Institute of Correspondence Instruction, London.

Glymiel Jelly

For softening and Improving the Hands, Face and Skin generally, and for allaying irritation occasioned by Cold or Heat.

In metallic tubes As. 6, As 10, Re. 1-0 from Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Proprietors
OSBORNE BAUER & CHEESEMAN

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 50, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

A Natural Beauty Secret

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENG.

Icilma Fluor Cream.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld.
LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

The Soap for India.

Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

"IN STATU PUPILLARI."

SHOULD PROSECUTIONS BE LAID AGAINST CADETS.

The prosecution in a public court of a Sandhurst cadet on the charge of stealing from fellow-cadets has made us wonder, says the "Spectator," whether it is wise on anyone's interest to bring such charges as this. We fell almost sure, indeed, though the matter is, no doubt, a very difficult one, that very much more harm than good is done by publicly prosecuting a person "in statu pupillari. In our opinion, collegiate discipline provides a satisfactory and much more humane and beneficial method. What we mean may be illustrated by the practice of the public schools, where a boy proved guilty of stealing is not proceeded against in a public court. The headmaster may either expel the boy—we might define expulsion as sending a boy away before the end of the term—or may come to an arrangement with the boy's relations by which the boy is quietly withdrawn at the end of the term. To some extent a headmaster is always guided by the desire to avoid a scandal which involves the reputation of his school. But even when allowance has been made for this incentive to "hushing up" in preference to making crime odious by public example, it is fair to say that headmasters deliberately act in the interests of the accused.

The modern adaptations of the penal code are largely directed to securing that the aberrations of youth, and even the offences of youth that have the symptoms of very deliberate crime, shall not be allowed to prejudice the offenders future. Leniency to first offenders, the Borstal system, and so forth, are all directed quite as much to saving a boy from the fatally moulding sense that he is classed for the rest of his life with criminals, as to keeping him from actual contact with the professional criminal. Wherever an organized scholastic discipline exists we would take advantage of it as a means of doing in a more convenient and more beneficent way what the law does as far as it can. Why should not the authorities of Sandhurst, and all similar institutions follow the practice of the public schools? The thought that a boy guilty of a criminal offence—possibly due to passing physical causes, to an aberration, or to mere folly rather than to Wickedness—should be ruined for life is to us so horrible and so haunting that we cannot help thinking that it is worth while to point out the cruelty, even though such cases fortunately occur rarely. It is perfectly well known that some boys at school have been guilty of stealing and yet have shown later in life absolutely no tendency whatever to dishonesty of any kind. The writer can call to mind instances in his own experience of boys who were expelled or quietly removed for stealing, who have subsequently lived useful and honourable lives in careers that would not have been open to them had they ever been convicted in a public court. Between the ages of, say, twelve and fifteen characters of boys are much more the product of their home training than of the system of their school. For a headmaster to expel a young boy who has not been long under his care is in a sense a confession of failure. The master's business is to train the material he has accepted, not to refuse the job by discarding the material. We do not forget that it may be necessary, for the good of the other boys, to send a thief away, nor that a master may have to make concession and sacrifices to the feelings of parents, but on the whole we should like to see expulsions even more rare than they are. Boys about the age of puberty are sometimes subject to nervous or hysterical aberrations, and to our thinking to bring a boy unnecessarily into public dishonour for an offence committed at such a time is a crime greater than that of the boy himself.

A TRAGIC INSTANCE.

The tragic history of a well-known author of our time was a monument to the cruelty of mishandling a youthful offence, serious though the offence was. The author, when a youth at a University, became deeply interested in a woman whom he could help in her distress only by means of money. The young man, who was very poor, being an abnormal mixture of sensitiveness, generosity, and morbidness, with certain ill-balanced anti-social opinions, the result of that kind of hot-house intellectualism that nearly always rights itself in the long run, deliberately relieved the woman's distress by stealing small sums of money from his fellow students. He was prosecuted, convicted, and sent to prison, and, according to the evidence of his friends, never recovered from the shock of a punishment that scared his character and his name as with a brand dingiest.

Our contention is simply that whenever it is reasonably possible members of a collegiate society who commit offences within that society and against members of that society should be punished by the heads of that society, and not by a public court. Not being "humanitarians" we are not in the least concerned to argue that the punishment should not be severe. Let it be severe by all means if the authorities think well. If flogging be deemed advisable, let it be flogging. But let it not have the cruel severity of a public branding that is bound to last for life. That punishment is utterly beyond the crime. It may be said that what we propose is really to make one law for the rich and another for the poor, since the sons of poor parents do not come under any scholastic organization which would be capable of punishing effectually in private. If that objection could be substantiated we admit that it would be an insuperable one. To shelter the well-to-do from public odium and freely expose the poor to it would be monstrously unjust. But we do not believe that what we have called the justice of a collegiate society need be confined to public schools or even to boarding schools. We cannot see why the discipline of any elementary school should not be sufficient to deal with offences committed against other members of the school while the offender was under the care of the teachers. No one, even in a public school, could expect the mercy of privacy if he committed offences against someone outside the school, for then the right of prosecution would belong to the outsider. Similarly elementary school boys who committed offences "out of school" would have to look to their parents rather than to their teachers for any screening possible in the circumstances. All we suggest is that where a scholastic or collegiate discipline exists—and school discipline is a very real and potent thing—it should be made use of to punish without publicly branding. Such a practice would not cover the whole field of such offences, but it would reduce the sum total of merciless punishments. Any youth living "on his own" who breaks the law must, of course accept the consequences. His fault must bear the weight of a failure which is proportionate in gravity to the responsibilities he has assumed.

A NOTORIOUS CASE.

No one can reflect on this subject without recalling the case of the Osborne cadet which was tried in 1910. That case stood by itself as it was unprecedented, so we hope it may never have its match. The authorities at Osborne expelled a cadet accused of stealing a postal order for five shillings. When the father of the boy, convinced of his son's innocence, asked for a publictrial the authorities denied their responsibility and referred him to the Admiralty, apparently on the ground that a cadet is in the position of a naval officer. A headmaster of a public school who expels a boy must accept the responsibility; he exposes himself to a action by a parent who believes strongly enough in his son's innocence to bring the case into a public court as a breach of contract. But the Admiralty, in the Osborne case could not be induced to make any response. For two years the unhappy father of the cadet tried to persuade the Admiralty to have the case tried; for there had never been any sort of trial at Osborne, though one would think that a boy in the position of a naval officer could claim a court-martial. Ultimately by bringing a "Petition of Right" under an ancient law, and being aided also by a judge who rose above technicalities, the father forced the Admiralty to consent to a trial in a public court. It was then discovered that the authorities of Osborne could not possibly substantiate their case, although all the evidence on which they had originally acted was still available! All this is worth remembering, because it is, of course, conceivable that a similar miscarriage of justice might occur in and school, or military academy, or university.

It might be desirable, therefore, before expulsion, for a headmaster or principal to offer the parent the alternative of having his son prosecuted in a court. No rational and humane parent who had been convinced of his son's guilt would accept the risks of that course. It is, perhaps, not unfair to schoolmasters to say that they are not, as a class, accomplished in the sifting of evidence. Their deep concern for the welfare of the school quite naturally makes them sometimes the prey of prejudice or suspicion. The offer of an alternative to expulsion, or to some other exceptionally drastic punishment, would, in short, provide a court of appeal for everyone. Those who had not the strong confidence of innocence, and who courted no further inquiry, would at least be saved from the pitiless handicap through life or a public disgrace incurred at a time of life when it is hardly too much to say that no one can possibly deserve it

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE.

MAKING COW'S MILK LIKE HUMAN MILK.

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

An Easy Method for every Nursery.

Why, mothers constantly ask, does a baby fed on diluted cow's, goat's, or buffalo's, milk suffer from indigestion, vomiting, or diarrhœa, and fail to thrive; when that same baby, nursed by its mother, keeps perfectly well and grows beautifully?

Incredible as it must seem, the answer has only recently been forthcoming in the discovery that the supreme difference between human milk and these substitutes is due to a substance called milk-albumin. Human milk contains three times as much milk-albumin as these substitutes, and milk-albumin, it is now known, forms the infant's chief food. For this reason, *The Medical Times* states: "The infant fed on diluted cow's milk is starved of milk-albumin, which is the most important food elements in human milk."

WHY COW'S MILK AND OTHERS DISAGREE.

This explains why these substitutes for human milk fail to nourish the baby properly. Moreover, as everyone knows, the milk of animals forms in the baby's stomach thick, large, hard, leathery, curds, which cause indigestion, wind, vomiting and diarrhœa.

On the other hand, human milk forms soft, fine, easily digested, flakes. Their appearance and digestibility have now been proved to be due entirely to large quantity of milk-albumin in human milk

Reasoning that, if milk-albumin could be obtained artificially and added to animal milks, it would produce a mixture exactly like human milk, scientists tried to prepared it. They have only recently succeeded.

This milk-albumin prepared by a patented process, is called albulactin.

EMPHATIC MEDICAL PRAISE.

The Medical Times writes: "Albulactin carries us practically to the final solution of the problem of artificial infant feeding. By adding albulactin to diluted cow's milk, a fluid is obtained which is, to all intents and purposes, identical with human milk, and is not to be distinguished from it in its effects. It never fails to agree with every infant, and London specialists are emphatic in their endorsement of the advantages Albulactin offers for the infant which thrives on Albulactin as it does when breast-fed."

These statements have been endorsed by the medical profession, which has used Albulactin in increasing quantities since its introduction.

One doctor writes: "Albulactin solves the difficult problem of the artificial feeding of infants." Another goes so far as to say: "I look upon Albulactin as a godsend"; and the physicians of a large children's hospital have written in a medical journal: Albulactin never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

Among private individuals, the following statements cannot fail to interest every mother:

Lady Hardinge (wife of the British Minister to Belgium) writes: "My nurse used Albulactin and was most successful."

Lady Stamer writes: "I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

The Hon. Mrs. Etches writes: "I am regularly using Albulactin for my baby, who is thriving upon it in the most satisfactory manner, and I cannot speak too highly in its favour."

These statements must convince every mother that, if her baby is to be artificially fed, she should give it Albulactin, which produces a perfectly natural development, and gives the little one the best chance of becoming vigorous, healthy, and sturdy.

Albulactin is prepared by the manufacturers of the world-renowned Sanatogen. They will send, post free, an exceedingly interesting, and beautifully illustrated, pamphlet, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," by a physician, to all who write for it to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay.

Albulactin can be obtained from all Chemists and Bazaars.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

BARRACK ROOM STORIES.

The Chaplain-General told at the Church Army annual meeting at Queen's Hall two good stories of the "virgin soil" that brings forth such splendid results in response to Church Army Barrack Room Missions. The hero of each was an R.A.M.C. orderly.

Mr. Thomas Atkins No. 1 was being impressively warned by a Hospital Sister, before going on night duty, against the criminal offence of falling asleep. "It's all right, Miss; there ain't no fear of that," he said, with a twinkle in his eye. "I was a "poacher" before I joined!"

Mr. Thomas Atkins No. 2 was being put through his paces by another Hospital Sister as regards his practical knowledge. "And what would you do in a case of collapse?" she asked. "Give him some brandy, Miss.' But supposing you had no brandy?" "Sure, then, I'd "promise" him some, Miss."

CHEERFUL COMPANION.

Jones, in an upper berth, lay grievously suffering from the fact that he was not a good sailor, says the "Manchester Guardian." Jones, however, endured in comparative silence. Not so the man below him, who punctuated his less articulate utterances by the repetition of the following formula. "Oh, good heavens, but I "am" cold!" uttered in tones of excruciating agony.

Wearying of this litany, Jones rang for the steward, and on his arrival explained his wishes; by whatever means were at the disposal of human skill or science the occupant of the lower bunk must be raised to a higher temperature and so silenced. The official consented, and there followed sounds which Jones hopefully interpreted as betokening the application of hot bottles and other remedies.

Then came a lull during which Jones closed his eyes and congratulated himself on his action, when suddenly the voice of anguish rose again. "Oh, good heavens, but I "was" cold!" soliloquised its owner. "Oh good heavens, but I "was" cold!" And that fact, of course, there was no undoing.

DIPLOMATIC MIND.

The younger son of a peer thought that a berth in the diplomatic service was as desirable a place as any for one who took life rather easily (Mr. Labouchere told Sir H. W. Lucy.) He knew nothing of the special subjects upon which the preliminary examination was based, but there was at least the promise of a lark. As far as he could make out, he did not supply a single correct answer to the long list of questions. Nevertheless, he came out first in the competition. It was a surprise even for a confident young lordling. Meeting one of the examiners at dinner a few days later, he ventured to ask how the thing came about. "We at once saw you knew nothing," was the reply. "But your manner was so free from constraint under what to some people would have been peculiarly embarrassing circumstances, that we said to each other, 'That's the very man to make a diplomatist.' So we gave you a start on your career."

THAT TERRIBLE LANGUAGE.

One member of a recent deputation to to the Welsh party got into slight trouble (says the "Western Mail"). It was noticed that after making several facial contortions he left the room, hurriedly. What had happened was that his set of false teeth had got out of gear, so he rushed into the corridor, where he was engaged for a few minutes in a struggle with the refractory apparatus.

OLD TIMES.

Archbishop Trench was a man of singularly vague and dreamy habits, who resigned the see of Dublin on account of advancing years, and settled in London. He once went back to pay a visit to his successor. Lord Plunket (says the "Argonaut") Finding himself back again in his old palace, sitting at his old dinner table and gazing across at his old wife, he lapsed in memory to the days when he was master of the house, and gently remarked to Mrs. French, "I am afraid, my love, that we must put this cook down among our failures."

THE LOCAL LONDONER.

It is remarkable how very local are the ideas of an average Londoner, the "Manchester Guardian" London correspondent points out. It seems that in some of the registered lodging-houses for women there is a charge of a penny extra for water in case a lodger does her laundry on the premises. The Metropolitan Water Board has taken to charging the proprietors at meter rates.

"Now, I think that's just wicked of Lloyd George," said a policeman to me. "If a woman has no other good point, she can't be all bad if she keeps herself clean. And for Lloyd George to put difficulties in her way. . . ."

"Lloyd George has no more to do with it than you or I have."

"Who has nothing to do with it? Well, perhaps Lloyd George may not be top of the tree. But he's a "member of the London County Council" You won't deny me that."

"MARCO."

Two Cabinet Ministers who had started their Whitsuntide holidays were lunching together at a fashionable restaurant. "What do you say," said one to the other, "if we have some Mar—" "Don't be silly," exclaimed the other, looking round nervously. "I'm not silly," replied the first speaker; "I'm quite serious. Let us have some Marco—"

Then the other Cabinet Minister rose. "Look here," he said, "that's enough of a bad joke. You don't want to spoil my holiday with those infernal Marconis." "My dear fellow," exclaimed his Ministerial friend, "what are you talking about? I don't want you to go in for Marconis. I was going to say, let us have some Marco-brunner."—G. R. Sims in the "Referee."

JOHN WILLIE COMING ON.

The King has said in effect to Mr. George Formby, "John Willie, come on!" (says the "Daily Dispatch"). The popular Lancashire music-hall singer has received his Majesty's command to sing at Lord Derby's Royal house party at Knowsley Hall on July 7.

"Most people understand the Lancashire dialect," Mr. Formby says, "but I got a bit of a shock one night when two Cockneys came round to my dressing-room and wanted to settle a bet. 'Dick here,' said one, 'says you're a Scotsman, and I say you are a Welshman who has lived some time in London. Now, which is right?' 'Neither,' I said. I'm a Cottonpolitan.' They seemed to think I was mad, and went away without another word.

"At another hall in the provinces I noticed a couple of working men looking at my poster. What do you think of him, Bill?' said one. 'Not much! He's got a voice like a crow, and he's so knock-kneed and duck-footed that he can't lift his feet from the ground. And he calls himself the Wigan sprinter! Crickey! He couldn't race a funeral carriage!'"

Hidden Treasure

FOUND

The THIRD and FOURTH of the

MILKMAID MILK VOUCHERS

Value

Rs. 100

The Third and Fourth lucky finders are

MRS. HYKOOP,
Wellesley House, Cooperage,
BOMBAY.

K. MAHADEVAN,
c/o V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co.,
Booksellers, MADRAS.

You may be the next to find one of these grand prizes, for there are still

SIXTEEN MORE

to be found,

10 having been added for June.

They are concealed in sixteen of the tins of

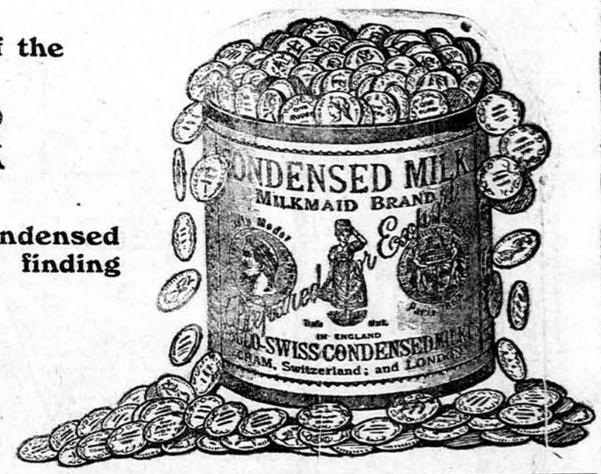
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

that are on sale this month.

If you buy only Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk you have every chance of finding Rs. 100.

The next tin you buy may be the lucky one.

Ask your dealer for full printed particulars and conditions.

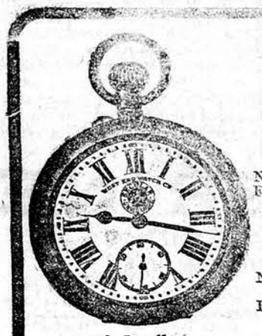


HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is a cooling, refreshing, satisfying and invigorating Food-Drink, made from Milk, Barley and Wheat. It is a Nature's Product and is absolutely pure. Try it for sleeplessness.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Of all Bazaars and Stores.



THE "SECULAR"
Keyless Lever Watch.
GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.
18" Medium Size.
IN OPEN FACE CASE.

NICKEL SILVER Case	Rs. 14
FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome	„ 20

16" Small Size.

	Open Face.	Hunting.	Half hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case.....	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case.....	„ 20	„ 24	„ 27

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

16" Small size

DESCRIPTION:—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY

CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTT

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.,
MADRAS

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS EWART RYRIE & CO.,
KARACHI.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "ROGENE LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Harrapstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

MOTORISTS

OUR PAINTING and UPHOLSTERING DEPARTMENTS.

Although recently started, we have done some very good work here. Our workmen are skilled in every respect and the orders we are receiving give assurance to the fact that this department is "taking up" with the public.

Always at your Service.

ORIENT Motor Car and ELECTRIC Co.,

53, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

Teleg: "LATEST". Telep: No. 2203.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat — Sold in Bottles by all Druggists

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists. Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

DALE'S GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN

MAKES WATER RUN OFF BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK.

SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER

Dubbing—CONSTABLE, ENGLAND.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British MEAD *Coventry Flyers* WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9. Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and *Special Offer* on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY. Dept. A. 297 LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O. Box 247 Hornby Road Bombay.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

Headache

Makes you unfit for either work of enjoyment—injures the eyes, the stomach the general health.

Headache, Neuralgia—all kinds of aches and pains—are cured by

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Keep a bottle in the house. Sprains, bruises, swellings of the joints, strained neck, aching back, aching feet—all these and other aches and pains yield to the soothing, healing influence of this wonderful remedy.

You really can't afford to be without it. If it saves you only one hour of suffering, it will pay for itself. And each bottle contains enough Balm to cure a score of aches and pains. You need it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

C. & B. ENGLISH SOUPS

30 Varieties — All Delicious

Economical. Made in a Minute

The Cuisine of one of the finest chefs in the world available for your table.

By Royal Appointment

Crosse & Blackwell Guarantee these Soups to be made under ideal conditions, as are all their table delicacies.

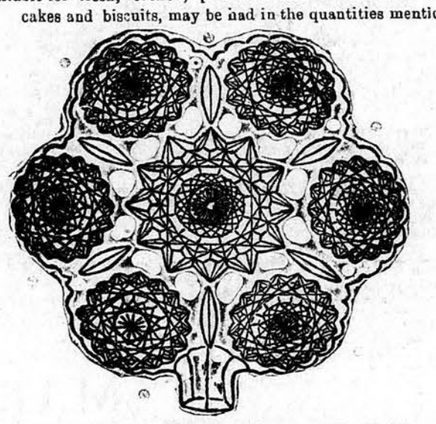
AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

HAWKES CUT GLASS.

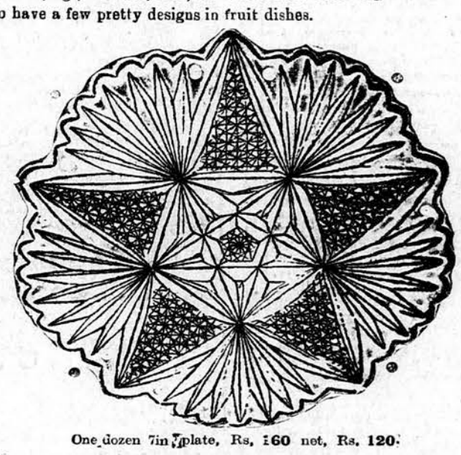
Having nearly "sold out" of our entire stock of Hawkes Cut Glass, we offer the few remaining pieces at a discount of 4 annas in the rupee, to clear before our complete new stock arrives. The following

DESSERT PLATES

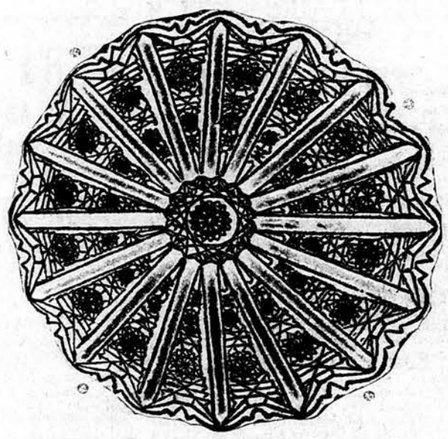
suitable for fresh, cooked, preserved and dried fruits; for almonds raisins, figs, walnuts, etc.; for choice and delicately flavoured cakes and biscuits, may be had in the quantities mentioned. We also have a few pretty designs in fruit dishes.



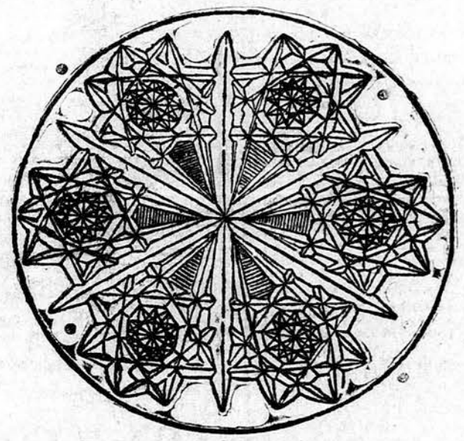
Half dozen 6½in. Bon Bon plate, Rs. 65 net, Rs. 48-12.



One dozen 7in. plate, Rs. 160 net, Rs. 120.



Half dozen 7in. plate, Rs. 105 net, Rs. 78-12.



Half dozen 7in. plate, Rs. 65 net, Rs. 48-12.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., Jewellers & Watchmakers, BOMBAY & POONA.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LIMITED (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

DUSART'S SYRUP

ROBUST YOUTH LEADS TO VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS !!!

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION

Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

MORRHUOL CREOSOTE (Chapoteaut)

RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS

Sold by all Chemists.

MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

Whether it is for an up-country order or for special case, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and meeting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-date pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.

VARIETIES OF TRUSSES.

Hard rubber Bathing Trusses.

Hard rubber Crossbody trusses, Latest.

All elastic trusses and Powell's Patent leather Trusses.

Please call and consult us immediately "Delay is dangerous."

CONSULTATION FREE.

N. POWELL & CO.,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND HORNBY ROAD, FORT, (OPP. COOK'S OFFICE).

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered. The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

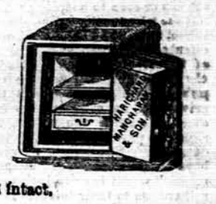
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

'HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES



have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,

131, GULALWADI, NO. 4, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 9/- from MARTIN, French Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by ROBERT HILL, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 60, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.